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Rescue in Boston Harbor; Britain to Draft Workers; Raidless Night in England

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 21, 1941

New England: Five Rescued as Schooner Sinks

Five fishermen were rescued and 18 others perished when the schooner Mary E. O'Hara sank in Boston harbor. [Details: Page 9.]

Issuance of "Defense Bonds" like the 1917 "Liberty Bonds" was urged by Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague. [Details: Page 9.]

"Don't be Maginot-minded," Americans were warned at the 20th annual Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe College. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

About 10,000 volunteer observers in four States aided Army airmen in the first air-raid defense trial of its kind. [Details: Page 1. Pictures: Page 9.]

A plea to Army officials to use hurricane timber in Massachusetts military construction was made in Washington by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. [Details: Page 9.]

Warrants charging conspiracy were issued at Hartford, Conn., for the arrest of nine former Connecticut Work Projects Administration officials. [Details: Page 10.]

In Europe: British Workers to Be Registered

Britain announced decision to register working men and women for drafting into war factories. [Details: Page 4.]

Mr. Robert Boothby resigned as Parliamentary Secretary for the Food Ministry after a committee of the House of Commons charged him with conduct "derogatory to the dignity of the House." The committee declared Mr. Boothby had a financial interest of more than $96,000 in realization of Czech assets in Great Britain.

Britain banned publication and distribution of the Daily Workers, Communist organ, and the Leftist publication, The Week.

A Swiss trade delegation was in Moscow, the first formal contact between Switzerland and Soviet Russia in more than 20 years. A commercial agreement may be a prelude to Swiss recognition of the Soviets and the establishing of diplomatic relations.

In Rumania disorders were believed to have resulted from Iron Guard friction with the Antonescu Government. [Details: Page 4.]

Rumania's frontier with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria was closed to all except a few travelers with diplomatic passports.

Axis plans were believed in London to have deferred invasion of Britain and focused on the Mediterranean. [Details: Page 1.]

Air and Sea: England Has Raidless Night

A raidless night over all of England was recorded by the British Air Ministry. Nazi bombers returned over London during the day, dropping incendiary bombs which were quickly extinguished.

Air raid objectives in England were seen to have shifted with disclosure that of 17,500 civilian casualties, three-fourths were in the Provinces, instead of in London as in the peak month of September.

At sea Britain acknowledged loss of nine merchant ships totaling 30,226 tons in the week ending Jan. 12—a figure still well below the weekly shipping loss average for December of 67,000 tons.

German warplanes were said by Berlin sources to have bombed three British merchant vessels totaling 17,500 tons in 24 hours.

Far East: Rift in China Minimized

Rift in China between the Communist Fourth Route Army and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, though serious, was stated to be unlikely to develop into a major rupture owing to general realization that Japan was the common enemy. [Details: Page 5.]

Japan's Foreign Minister urged the United States to give the Triple Axis time to establish a "new world order." [Details: Page 5.]

New fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces was reported today, particularly near the Yangstze River port of Ichang, in Hupeh Province, where the Chinese said they had beaten the Japanese back with 1,900 casualties.

Greco-Italian Front: Italian Counter-Attack Fails

Greek forces reported driving back the largest Italian counter-attack experienced in the Tepeleni sector. The Italians, say the Greeks, lost their original positions with large numbers of the attacking force.

British Air Force announced that seven Axis planes were destroyed last night in a new British raid at Catania, Sicily.

Italian submarine was said by the Greek Marine Ministry to have been destroyed by the Greek "anti-submarine organization."

National: Ryan Strike Deadline Delayed

San Diego, Calif. (AP)—The deadline of a threatened strike against the Ryan Aeronautical Company, which holds important Government airplane contracts, was moved back 12 hours today while negotiators worked hopefully toward an agreement.

In Washington: Kennedy Testifies on Aid Bill

Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain, testified today at hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the lend-lease bill. [Details: Page 1.]

The Philadelphia Navy Yard announced the keel will be laid Saturday for the battleship Wisconsin. The public will not be admitted.

A $300,000,000 appropriation to strengthen the United States Navy's protection against air attacks was passed by the House 130 to 0 and sent to the Senate.

The Senate Elections Committee heard testimony on the contest for West Virginia's Senate seat.

Harry A. Millis, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, said a good word for industry in its relations with labor. [Details: Page 2.]

In Northeast Africa: Major Assault on Tobruk

Major attack on Tobruk, Italian fort in Libya which has been invested by the British for about ten days, was reported in a British communiqué. [Details: Page 1.]

In Eritrea, British detachments moving over the frontier from the Sudan were reported pressing on beyond Tessenei.

South African Forces based in Kenya Colony were reported to have put Italian troops to flight along the southern Ethiopian frontier.

Premier Churchill denied reports of a British-Italian arrangement for removal of Italian women and children from Africa, declaring that such a proposal would only come from the Italians themselves.

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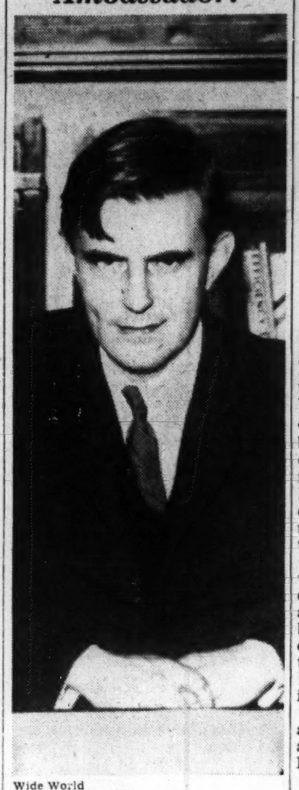
Ambassador?



Wide World

John G. Winant

Winant Seen Next Envoy To Great Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—John G. Winant, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire and international labor expert, is the leading candidate to succeed Joseph P. Kennedy as American Ambassador to Great Britain and an early announcement of the appointment is expected from the White House.

To assist the new Ambassador in his handling of the constantly growing scope of Anglo-American co-operation the President is planning to add a Minister to the United States Embassy in London—a step comparable to the example recently set by Great Britain.

Both appointees, it is understood, will be drawn from civilian ranks and the prospective Minister is expected to be vested with special responsibility in supervising the technical phases of the many-sided aid-to-Britain program.

The White House is already beginning to receive favorable reactions in large volume from the country on the President's inaug-

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Kennedy Backs Aid to Britain But Fears War

Says convoy might lead to overt act—opposes use of U. S. ports to repair British ships.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Strongest possible aid to Great Britain, but always "short of war," was the policy advanced by Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to London, in testimony on the lend-lease bill today. His moderate support of features of the Roosevelt policy was an obvious disappointment to opponents of the measure, who began their answer to the Administration case today.

In fact, it appeared that the first witness whom opponents had called to support their case, actually would support the lend-lease bill with amendments. This became more and more apparent as the questions progressed, and the isolationists became correspondingly warm in their questions.

Mr. Kennedy remained bland and imperturbable, but declined to answer certain questions on State Department matters.

Sensing the drama of the start of the opposition argument, the big committee room was jammed to the limit of its capacity and several hundred stood in the rear and along the walls.

Ship Losses Vital

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York opened the questioning, for Mr. Kennedy had no prepared statement. He asked Mr. Kennedy about the financial and economic condition of England. The shipping situation, began Mr. Kennedy, is extremely serious. If destruction of ships continues this year as it was at its worst in 1940, the situation would be "a serious and a vital one."

He added that "the situation has been been very critical there" since the fall of France.

"I never understood why the Germans permitted a British army of 300,000 to escape from Dunkirk if the German plane power is as great as they say it is," he said at one point.

"Do you know the war aims of the British Government?" asked Mr. Fish.

"No," said Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Fish asked whether it would not be better to ascertain the war aims before passing the bill.

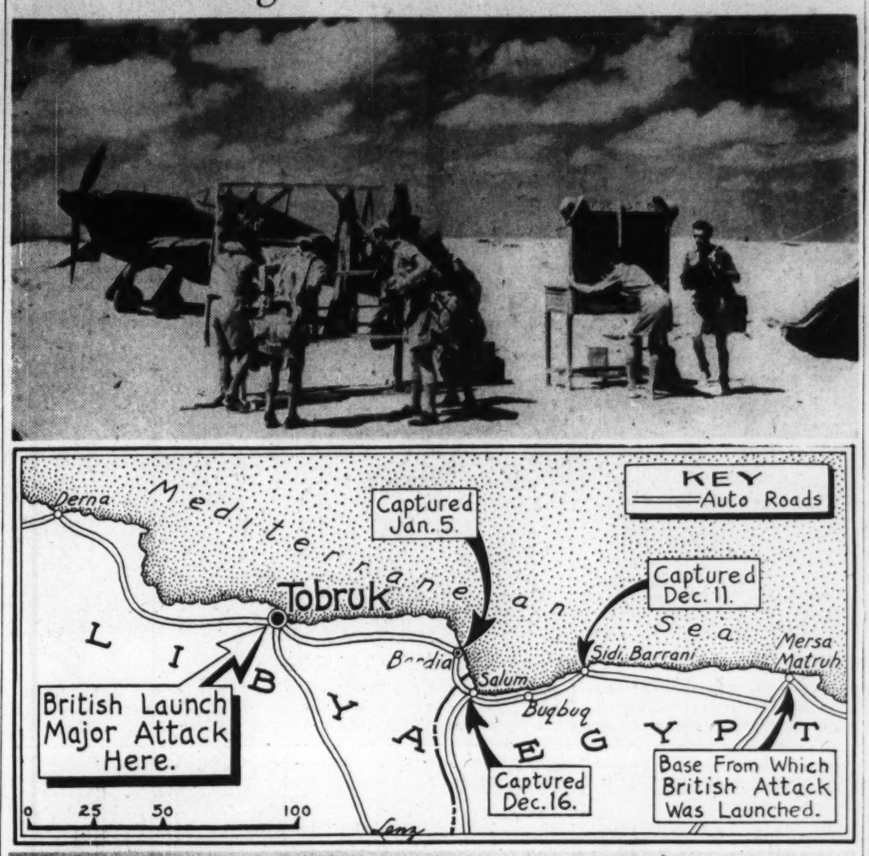
Cabinet Split on U. S. in War

Mr. Kennedy remained noncommital. He did not appear to be co-operating very strongly with Mr. Fish's attack on the lend-lease measure. He confined himself to the literal meaning of Mr. Fish's leading questions.

"I feel there are many people at

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

British Merge Air-Land Attacks in Africa



Wide World, By a Staff Artist

Desert Forces Bearing Brunt of War With Italy

Upper: Pilots of Royal Air Force squadron stationed in the western desert hurriedly don parachutes and helmets from kit rack as an alert is sounded. An airman is chalking on the operations board which pilots of the fighter squadron are to take to the air. Center: Map shows Tobruk, latest point in Libya to be attacked by the British in their westward advance. Lower: British motorized equipment during recent maneuvers in the desert. Some units carry two-pound antitank guns.

New England Beats Off Mock Bombers

Ten simulated "attacks" by "enemy" bombers over industrial New England from all points of the compass were reported beaten back today by the Air Defense Command as the Nation's first combined civilian and military air-defense maneuvers got under way.

The action was part of a four-day experimental attack on this vital area, in which nearly 10,000 volunteer civilian observers at strategic locations throughout Massachusetts, Rhole Island, and Connecticut are co-operating with Army officials in a carefully planned air defense test.

Six groups of the bombers over New England were labeled as "destroyed" and four others were beaten off to sea by swift pursuit and interceptor planes which took to the air after the "enemy" had been spotted by watchers.

Boston, apparently the main objective of "attacks" that were launched simultaneously from north, south, east and west, was declared by the Army captain in charge of the maneuvers to have been held "invunerable" against the initial bomber flights.

Widespread Warnings

Air raid warnings were "sounded" almost continuously over such Massachusetts industrial centers as Worcester, Salem, Brockton, Framingham, Auburn, and Webster.

Capt. Frederic H. Smith, controller of the "defense" activities at Mitchell Field, Long Island, reported that for the most part the interception of the bombers had been made at high altitudes. He said there had been a "dog fight" over Worcester, and that an attempted "bombing" of Brockton had resulted in the "enemy" being beaten off to sea before any vital objectives had been reached.

The "attacks" aimed at Boston, Captain Smith, said, had come from the southwest, the southeast, straight in from the ocean and from the north almost at the same time.

"Zero hour" in the maneuver was set for 6 a. m. today, and within an hour the first of the "invaders" had been sighted by the spotters spread throughout much of the northeast.

First victory of defending forces in New England came a few hours after the "invasion" started, when three pursuit ships from New London, Conn., intercepted and "shot

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Worcester 'Bombing' Partly Successful

The only "bombing" attempt that could be described as successful in today's practice air-raid maneuvers by Army and civilian workers took place over Worcester, Mass., Army officers reported.

Interceptor planes tangled with the bombers in defense of Worcester, but the "fight" was of such duration that bombs could have been dropped before the "invaders" were beaten off, it was declared.

Intimate Message from Washington

Marching Men, Rumbling Tanks on Pennsylvania Avenue—In a Committee Room, War and the Threat of War, Usher in Third Term

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

As these words are written the bands of the President's military inaugural parade are pounding down Pennsylvania Avenue. It is only necessary to swing half way round to see out of the window the overused editorial term "marching men" translated into physical reality. The soldiers wear steel helmets. Vicious-looking little tanks rumble by. Hundreds of airplanes zoom overhead. It is a beautiful sight in its way and it is a formidable one on this mid-winter day of 1941.

Tomorrow the opponents of the lend-lease bill will be opening their attack in the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Secretaries Stimson and Knox have forecast that Britain will meet its supreme crisis in 60 to 90 days. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, leader of the isolationist forces in the Committee, sarcastically referred to such a theory as "this little story" in his questions to William S. Knudsen, on Saturday. He hinted that the story was being spread to scare the public. Mr. Fish's same isolationist groups in Congress told the Nation in 1939 that there would be no war; in 1940 that it was a "phoney" war. Will their position now be tragically wrong again in 1941, on a third score?

If this spring crisis really develops, America may soon face a crucial decision. The decision may come on the question of convoying ships to the British. On this subject there seemed at one point a difference of approach in the testimony of Secretaries Stimson and Knox to the Committee last week and it might be well to explore the subject briefly now.

Secretary Stimson went on record even before he took office as Secretary of War, in the midst of the presidential election last summer, as favoring the convoying of war material to the British if necessary.

Would Use U. S. Convoys

In an address broadcast from New Haven, June 18, he declared we "should accelerate by every means in our power the sending of planes and other munitions to Britain and France on a scale which would be effective; sending them if necessary on our own ships under convoy."

It is reasonable to suppose that Secretary Stimson still holds that view. When the matter was raised in his Committee testimony last week he merely replied that the subject was not directly involved in the present bill. When Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts demanded whether he would oppose a specific amendment prohibiting convoying of ships, he warmly declared against amendments and urged Congress not to shackle the President's hands or "even his fingers" against future contingencies.

Much the same answer was given by Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. He offered as a personal view that to convoy munitions vessels would be an act of war. In these difficult days, of course, it is hard to decide what is an act of war and what is not. For the present, he indicated, he did not favor a convoy system. But when the questions of qualifications and limitations to the bill were put to him he followed Secretary Stimson's lead in opposing most amendments. That was the way in which the matter was left.

Whether it will remain in that uncertainty depends on future events, particularly on the effect of an all-out German attack on Britain. From reliable sources it looks as though the matter of convoys might, in some circumstances, be the touchstone of American war aid policy, even perhaps, in the event of a serious shipping shortage, the determining factor of British success or defeat. In such a contingency it is hard to believe that Secretary Stimson's views would not prevail in the Administration. And that is why the issue was of such deep interest to the Committee room as Secretaries Stimson and Knox testified.

And There Was Mr. Knudsen

Mr. Knudsen's testimony was a thing apart. He did not go into matters of policy. He stuck to production. Mr. Knudsen is a fascinating character. Physically, he is a giant. He bobs his head when he says "yes," like a small Danish boy ducking in affirmation. There is a boyish quality about him; perhaps it is his simplicity. He has a slight accent. It is hard to catch on paper the phrase, "I t'ink the qu'vicker we get armed the less chance of war," does not do it justice, but it suggests it.

He refers always to Mr. Roosevelt as "my boss." The geniality, the simplicity, the accent, build up into an effect of trustworthiness hard to describe.

Most people who heard him will not soon forget the scene as he told why he gave up a $150,000-a-year salary and big bonus as head of General Motors, to work for his adopted country for nothing. This writer saw half a dozen congressmen wiping their eyes as he answered Luther Johnson's quiet question. For almost a minute he did not speak. Then he said slowly, dragging the words out—

"I don't want to sound sentimental. I have been working in this country for more than 40 years. It has been pretty good to me. I was in a position to work for nothing and—and I felt that if I could do something for the country I would like to do it. That's all."

Nobody was more embarrassed than Mr. Knudsen as he concluded. What had he said that made the crowd applaud?

Richard L. Strout

South Boston High Reports Over the Top in Fund Campaign

The first "over the top" report among the Boston public school employees came today from the teachers of South Boston High School, it was announced by Henry R. Guild, General Chairman, and Michael H. Galvin, Chairman of the Public Employees Division.

The achievement of South Boston High School will be officially recorded in the Campaign tally at the second "Dutch Treat" report luncheon, to be held tomorrow at the Chamber of Commerce.

A total of $1,385,000 has been pledged to the Community Fund Campaign, it was estimated today by Mr. Guild. However, he warned that the present high standard of solicitation must be continued if the Campaign is to reach its $4,883,000 goal by Feb. 5.

"The first week of the Campaign is the one that counts most," he stated. "I urge each and every volunteer to complete all of your assignments with utmost dispatch."

After analyzing the returns posted at the first report luncheon of the Campaign yesterday Mr. Guild expressed satisfaction of the results in a number of towns and districts throughout the Greater Boston community.

"All indications are that the response exists everywhere, waiting to be brought out by thorough and careful work. The job right now is, therefore, to see all prospects as rapidly as they can be covered, particularly in those sections that are slow in reporting," Mr. Guild said.

"If every volunteer and giver will do a 12-cylinder job this week, it is clear beyond question that we can achieve our goal by Feb. 5," he predicted.

Community Fund contributions: Page 10.

British Attack Port of Tobruk, Rout Italians In Sudan Area

Drive on besieged town reported as 'satisfactory'—Troops cross frontier at Kassala.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 21 (AP)—The British Army launched a major attack on besieged Tobruk today, British General Headquarters announced.

A communiqué said that early this morning an attack was launched on Tobruk and the operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

In the Kassala area, of the Sudan, British troops were vigorously pursuing Italian forces which are continuing their withdrawal eastward of the frontier."

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—The Axis is believed to have shifted its "order of probability" as a result of the meeting between Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

Britain's initiative in Africa and the Mediterranean, together with the monumental achievements of the Greeks, is believed to have forced Herr Hitler to delay the invasion of Britain and to turn his immediate attention to the problems of the Mediterranean area.

The Axis' ultimate objectives remain the same. But an unprecedented amount of talk about the imminence of invasion of England is emanating from German sources. This development is interpreted in London as a bluff to cover the German plans to do something else—probably to make a really big effort to prevent Italy's collapse after the Fascists' mortifying experiences in Albania, North Africa and East Africa.

Troop Movements

The only indications as to which way this is likely to be attempted are reported movements of German troops, notably those of airmen, into Sicily, sending of more staff officers, technicians and observers into Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia, and of infantry reinforcements into Holland where the number is said greatly to exceed the normal needs of an army of occupation.

These soldiers, it seems, are billeted in strength along coastal districts which are designated as "defense areas." The opinions that these troops really are there to construct defenses against the possible British invasion Herr Hitler spoke of recently, is strengthened by the knowledge that this part of the continental seaboard is said to be the least favorable for launching an attack against Britain.

Virginio Gayda indicated that United States activity—"the sharpening of warlike trends across the ocean"—figured prominently in the meeting between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini, the Associated Press reported.

The authoritative editor of Il Giornale d'Italia outlined these five "well-defined phases" of the war situation which he said called for the meeting:

1. Intensification of German air attacks on Britain;
2. Intensification of the Axis counter-blockade in the Atlantic;
3. Critical developments in the Mediterranean;
4. "The sharpening of warlike trends across the ocean, which do not pass without reactions from the whole political and military system of the war";
5. "Vast international accords of the Axis."

Forecast of Events

What is anticipated here as regards German blows at Britain in the immediate future is that they will continue to be struck upward from beneath the waves at shipping, downward from the skies upon war industry, general trade, and civilian morale. That is one good reason why the recent introduction of compulsory "fire watching" in all classes of cities and towns has been welcomed along with talks of plans, when Parliament reassembles, for a big new effort to speed up the production of munitions and building (especially for service requirements) and placing under government control docks where the speed of loading and unloading ships at the present is not accounted as being fully satisfactory.

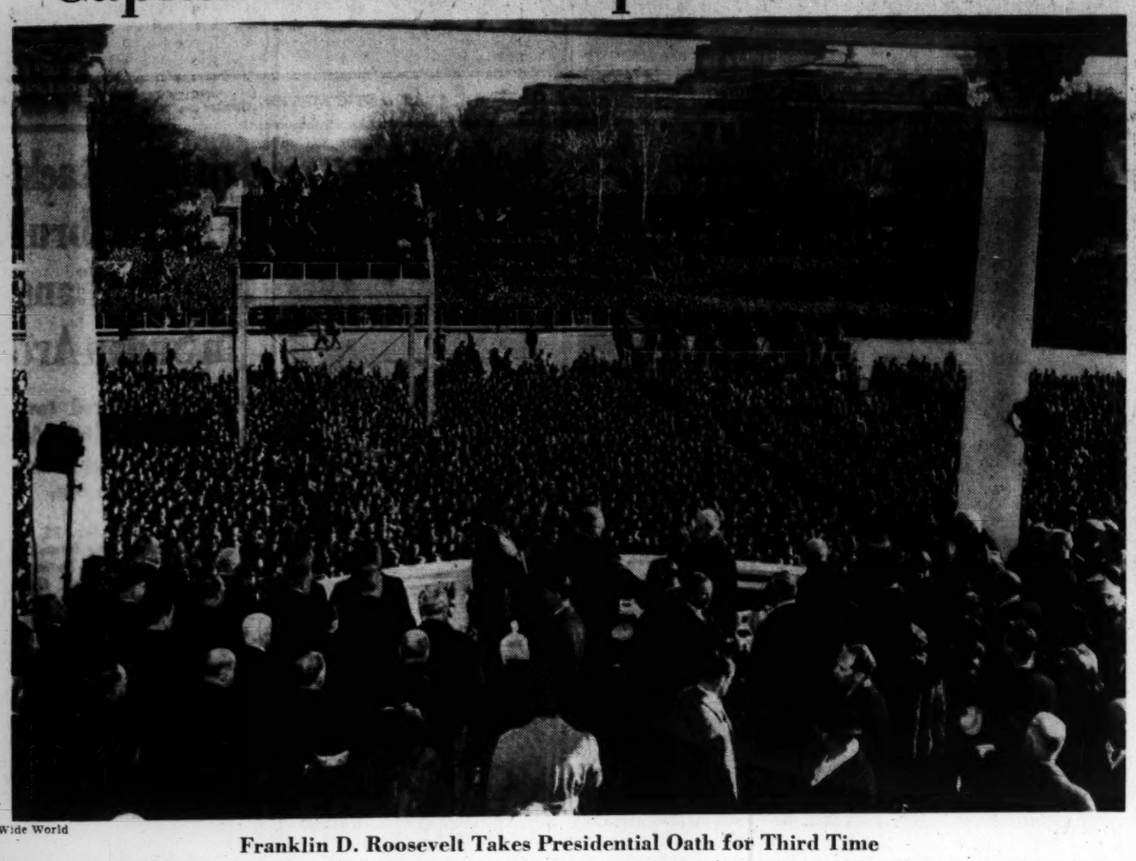
These developments coincide with the fresh emphasis placed on attack in the fighting policy of the Royal Air Force which is considered here to have obtained the edge on Luftwaffe just as the mighty air-construction program of the Empire and the United States begins to bear fruit.

Since the Germans invaded the Low Countries on May 10, 1940, they have lost—according to conservative British reckoning—5,597 machines. Of these, 3,068 have been accounted for over and around Britain.

Meanwhile RAF losses over Brit-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

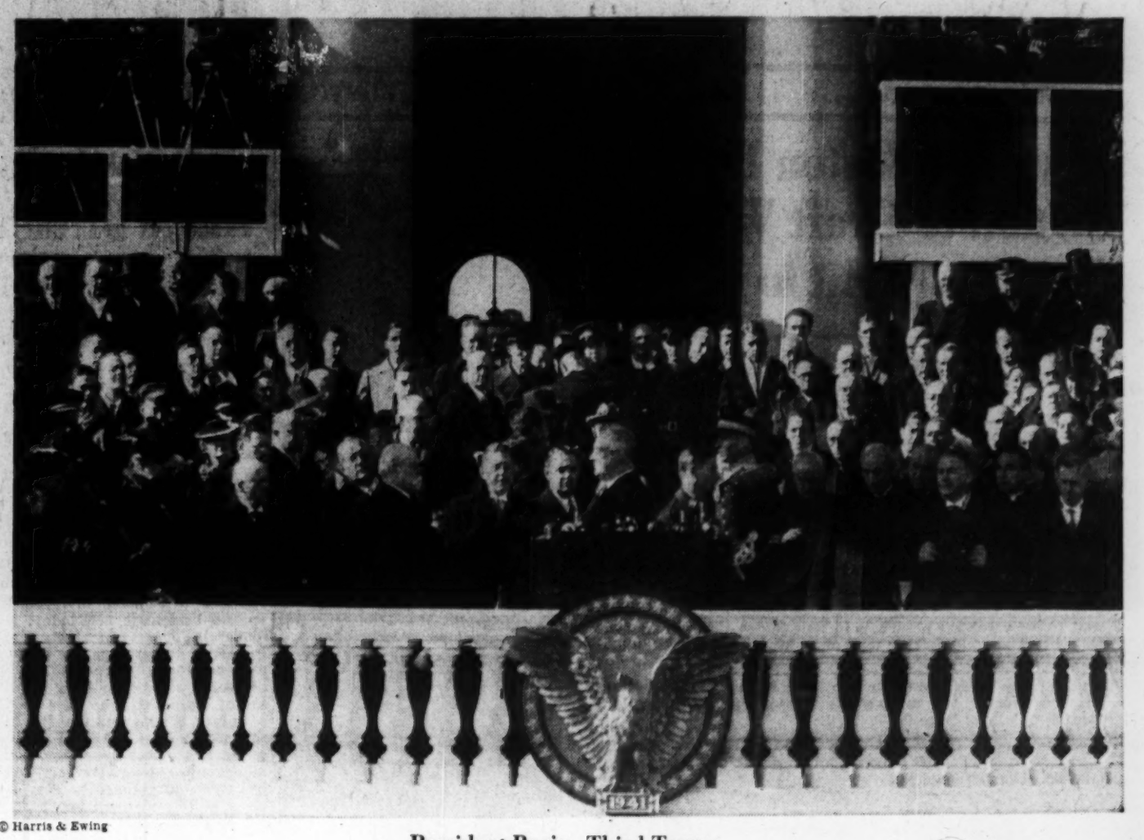
Capital Presents Impressive Scene as President Takes Oath for Third Term



Wide World

Franklin D. Roosevelt Takes Presidential Oath for Third Time

When Mr. Roosevelt was sworn in, he became the first third-term President in the history of the Nation. Administering the oath is shown Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States. Standing behind the President to the left is his son, James Roosevelt, a captain in the Marine Corps. Some of the thousands of visitors are shown in the background.



© Harris & Ewing

President Begins Third Term

Mr. Roosevelt takes the oath of office from Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes while the Roosevelt family Bible, on which he took the oath, is held by Charles E. Cropley, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court. Looking from left to right may be identified Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, mother and wife of the President; Mr. Hughes, Mr. Cropley, Thomas Qualters, aid to the President; Mr. Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; the Rev. Ze Barry Phillips, Chaplain of the Senate; Senator Alben Barkley, and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. Above Mrs. Roosevelt may be seen Governor Saltonstall.

Inaugural Parade Bristles With Guns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Steel-tipped lines of marching men, prancing troops of cavalry, grim rows of tanks, guns and armored cars paraded down Pennsylvania Avenue through cheering thousands yesterday in honor of President Roosevelt's third term of office.

Shorter than many inaugural parades of the past, the procession put the accent on things military, from the giant four-motored bombers that droned overhead to the anti-aircraft units that brought up the rear.

The only civilian units, except for the Governors of the States and their parties, were marchers from the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration and the Work Projects Administration. Each organization entered 200 persons—the CCC members in green uniforms, the NYA in alternate lines of red, blue and white mackinaws and the WPA workers, chosen from national defense projects, in overalls and work caps.

High officials of the Army and Navy, headed by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff, and followed by the smartly-stepping army band, led the procession from the Capitol, through the heart of Washington to the White House, where the newly inaugurated President waited.

Behind them rode the Governors and their parties in light grey cars, all of the same model, three by three, the banners of the States fluttering by in the order they became members of the Union.

The United States Marine Band, uniformed in red coats and blue trousers with a red stripe, swung past, followed by the precise grey ranks of a cadet battalion from the United States Military Academy at West Point, the dark blue uniforms of Midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and a contingent from the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

A blare of music from a mounted cavalry band—then a squadron of cavalry swept by and a field artillery battery. Behind them trooped a marching band and the steel helmeted infantry with bayonets flashing in the sunlight. Marching with them were a group of the first selectees to be called to service under the compulsory training program and a unit of heavy infantry weapons.

The Navy Band headed a contingent of marines, followed by bluejackets and a Coast Guard landing force with beach apparatus.

After the civilian units stepped trimly past the reviewing stand, the Army brought up its modern, streamlined mechanized units, with speedy scout cars mounting machine guns on every side, motorcycle troops and dozens of tanks.

Slightly more than an hour after the first units had rolled past the President's snug reviewing stand, the parade was over, with a battery of 77 mm. guns, a howitzer battery and a coast artillery anti-aircraft regiment bringing up the rear.

British Press Lauds Speech By President

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The British press used solemn superlatives to hail the inaugural address of President Roosevelt which was heard in millions of homes just after blackout time.

Radio reception was just short of perfect.

The times said the speech was "one of the most impressive and successful radiocasts from America ever heard in this country.

The Daily Telegraph: "President Roosevelt's third inaugural address will become historic as a decisive declaration of the American spirit in a time when the far future of mankind is being determined. . . . The voice from Washington was now pronounced the doom of ultimate failure of all the power of Naziism."

The Daily Herald: "It was the voice of democracy everywhere, past and present, speaking through a perfect instrument. The speech was a natural and glorious successor of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address. It was an extension of the Gettysburg precept to meet the needs of this infinitely graver hour in democracy's history."

The Herald then quoted the Gettysburg Address in full.

The News Chronicle said Mr. Roosevelt "month by month and year by year has carried his countrymen along with him in the greatest campaign of political education that any national leader has ever undertaken.

"His message will be heard above the tramp of Nazi boots and the boastful clamor of tyrants. . . . Hearing the President's confident words above the din of battle we felt we could almost see the flame of liberty leap high."

Rome Remarks

ROME, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Rome Radio, in an English language radiocast, asserted today everyone believes President Roosevelt plans "to bring America into the war."

"Do people have faith in Roosevelt's promise" not to send American fighting forces abroad? The radiocaster asked.

"Everyone believes it is his intention to use the powers he is demanding under the Aid for Britain bill to bring America into the war," the radiocaster said.

The American public, however, will "have none of it," he declared. " . . . Its desire to remain out of war is unmistakable."

The Milan newspaper Corriere Della Sera, commenting on the situation, described the United States as playing the unique role of "waging war without waging war." America could extend little more aid to Britain than she is already doing, even if she formally declared war on Axis powers, the paper said.

Berlin Cold

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—Morning and noon newspapers paid scant attention today to President Roosevelt's inauguration yesterday, only those having special correspondents in Washington printing brief items.

There was no editorial comment, and no official reaction was forthcoming immediately.

Supplies for Base

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Jan. 21 (AP)—The United States naval supply ship Richard Peck has arrived at Argentia, Newfoundland, with materials for the construction of a defense base there, it was announced yesterday.

Automotive Engineers Find New Problems in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Engineering problems are necessarily complex, but to the Society of Automotive Engineers, which recently concluded its annual meeting in Detroit the complexity of those problems must have seemed compounded.

The engineers were told, for example, that speed is the essence of the National Defense Program, but at the same time they were warned that in attaining that speed, not one whit of quality or precision must be sacrificed. They were told also that one of their primary jobs was to pool their collective ideas in order to move production faster, and while they listened to that admonition several thousands of workers in a half dozen different plants working on defense orders, took strike votes that threatened to bring production to a standstill.

And while they heard technical papers on the various phases of their regular jobs—the designing of automobiles—the unanswered question still hovered over the meeting, as to whether or not automobile production would be restricted or eliminated entirely, to make way for the defense speedup.

Despite these conflicting factors, the engineers left their four-day session with the conviction that America will be defended adequately and effectively, if the efforts of its automotive engineers are duplicated by the other branches of industry.

Keynote of the meeting was struck in the opening session, when Arthur Nutt, President of the Society, and also vice-president of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, pledged 100 per cent co-operation with the defense production aims recently outlined by President Roosevelt.

"This war is a war of mechanical equipment," Mr. Nutt said. "It is up to the engineer, management and labor to do this job. And they will do it, I am sure. The engineer comes first, because he has to create the article."

Mr. Nutt also stressed the need for greater standardization as a means of increasing the productivity of the manufacturing plants.

News that Henry Ford had contracted to manufacture plane parts on a large scale, was received by the meeting with considerable interest. Speculation on the outcome of the present difficulties between the Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers of Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the effect of that dispute on production, occupied a majority of the conversation between the formal sessions of the meeting. Federal labor concilator, James F. Dewey, was in Detroit during the entire session of the engineers' meeting, attempting to straighten out not only the Ford situation, but also using his efforts to prevent strikes in several Michigan and Detroit plants doing defense work.

While none of the formal speakers touched on the subject, much corridor speculation centered on the rumored proposals to forgo automobile production in favor of defense work. A canvass of the delegates showed that it is the general opinion that the automobile industry will forgo its normal production only if necessary, and that the present indications, from the amount of orders actually placed, are that it may not become necessary. Placing of heavy orders for more work, however, might change this picture overnight, and if this comes to pass, the automobile men are prepared to meet the emergency.

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Mutual Trust in Industry Found Growing by NLRB Head

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Stop the press: The National Labor Relations Board is praising industry.

Its new, middle-road Chairman, Dr. Harry A. Millis, expressed confidence today that the widespread acceptance of collective bargaining by industy is producing a better morale and mutual trust between labor and capital.

As a result of this trend, Dr. Millis gives assurance that the United States is in a vastly better shape than it aws in 1917-18 to carry forward the defense program.

In a statement released on the occasion of the inaugural, Dr. Millis pointed out that strikes for organization purpose are at their lowest point in many years.

He cited the fact that 880 agreements to bargain resulted from Labor Board cases and that 600 written contracts, which he describes as the final test of collective bargaining, were made between worker representatives and employers involved in Board cases.

Fundamental Adjustments

"Viewed against the first years of opposition to the act (the National Labor Relations Act), inevitable in the case of a law requiring fundamental adjustments, I believe that all signs point to its present acceptance by industry. During the last fiscal year fewer cases were brought to the Labor Board. Moreover, I see no signs pointing in the opposite direction.

"The era of uncertainity as to obligations under the Labor Act is past. The principles of worker organization and collective bargaining have, with certain exceptions, been accepted by industry, and are every day being put into wider practice."

Dr. Millis emphasized that because the procedures of collective bargaining had to be suddenly imposed on people for the most part unused to its practice in 1917-18, the country is today in a better position to cope with the war emergency in its relation to industrial production.

In order that the specific role of the Labor Board be generally understood, its Chairman stresses the fact that its jurisdiction takes in only disputes resulting from refusal to bargain collectively, not disputes resulting from disagreements when collective bargaining is employed.

Mutual Trust Needed

"Unity is a question of morale," says Dr. Millis. "Today world unity is impossible because one part of the world has been fooled too often by the broken promises of those who control the aggressor nations. When there is no mutual trust there can be no peace.

"To achieve national unity we Americans must trust each other. In the field of labor relations a symbol of trust between men and management is their mutual adoption of the procedure of collective bargaining.

"Very fortunately we find ourselves with several years of experience with true collective bargaining. The Labor Act has been clarified by the courts in many decisions. Employers know that they may keep control of plant discipline but that they may not destroy the legitimate aspirations of their workers to organize.

"The workers know that they may not indulge in violence and still maintain their rights under the Act.

"Employers know that while they need not accept demands as proferred, they must offer counter-proposals in good faith. Employers know that when terms are mutually agreed upon their embodiment in a written contract is obligatory."

President's Mother Has Grand Time Throughout the Inaugural Week End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, who in a long life has learned to take things as they come, appeared serene and proud and quite unchanged today as her son began his third term as President. She had a grand time throughout the inaugural week end, and hers was an honor that had come to no other American mother.

From the moment the mistress of Hyde Park stepped off a train Sunday afternoon, the inaugural crowds demonstrated their affection for her. Spontaneous applause rippled wherever she appeared. Clothes-conscious women lavished praise upon her attire.

For the gala concert, she wore a handsome black velvet gown. Her hair was waved and piled high in dowager style.

In the thin winter sunshine at yesterday's inaugural ceremony, she snuggled in a black caracul coat with a big silver fox collar. Her hat was a smart black turban.

And as she rode to church before the Presidential party drove to the Capitol, she fondled a huge, old-fashioned bouquet, the same kind as her daughter-in-law, Eleanor, carried.

The President's mother was a center of attention on the inaugural platform before Mr. Roosevelt emerged from the Capitol to renew his solemn oath. Cabinet members and their wives came up to pay their respects. Diplomats in gold braid and plumed hats chatted easily with her.

Between such visits, she glanced around at her grandchildren. Anna, wife of John Boettiger, Seattle publisher, seemed very happy. Franklin, junior, was getting to look more like his father. Her great-grandchildren—four of the ten were on the platform—were cute little tykes.

Eleanor Roosevelt came and sat beside her for a while. Then people began to arise, to applaud. The President's mother stood up, too, and watched her boy approach the speaker's stand.

Pride shone deeply in her frank blue eyes, as for the third time he gave his oath to uphold, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Alaskan Crabs Seen as Basis Of New $5,000,000 Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—An abundance of King Crabs, a giant lobster-like species, are crawling about on the ocean floor off the coast of Alaska, needing only a crab-canning industry to become the Nation's supply of crabmeat salads. An exploratory trip to Alaskan waters by the United States Bureau of Fisheries revealed this recently.

Quantities of these crabs are being canned, it is reported, by Japanese in floating canneries that operate off the Alaskan coast and the product sold to American consumers. It is estimated that as many as 300,000 cases may have been canned this year by Japanese operators.

The three and a half months expedition of the Bureau of Fisheries was made on a cannery ship, the Tondelayo, chartered for the occasion. Crabs were caught and canned on the spot, others were tagged and freed preparatory to a study of their migration habits. Another trip will be made before an official report is made.

Fisheries authorities say one reason the crab resource has not been more fully exploited is the American public's attitude that crabs are a luxury. Need is seen for development of appreciation of crabmeat and for development of the fishery with a product sold at reasonable prices. It is estimated that an industry worth $5,000,000 is possible.

The King Crab is considerably larger than crabs found along the East Coast. The meat, however, is delicious. The King Crab runs well over ten inhces across the back and from tip to tip of the claws will measure as much as two and a half feet.

Increased Tax Exemptions Are Granted to Homesteads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — More and more owners of homes in 13 States are seeing less and less of the tax collector. It's all part of a growing movement for exemption from taxation, or preferential tax treatment, of homesteads. And it all fits right in with the long effort of some property holders to shift the tax burden from their shoulders on to those who make and spend money.

Just for example, as a result of the increase in the number of homesteads exempt from taxation in Oklahoma, reports the National Association of Assessing Officers, the proportion of property subject to taxation has been cut by 11.8 per cent. This trend is characteristic, says the Association, of what's going on in the other 12 States that have laws providing for some measure of tax relief for homesteads.

Altogether Oklahoma granted exemptions on 213,264 homesteads, as compared with 171,133 in 1937, when the State established a maximum exemption of $1,000 on any one piece of property. The increase is due partly to the growing number of home owners, partly to the failure of all homeowners to apply for exemption in the earlier years.

Homestead Exemptions

The value of the property in Oklahoma thus relieved has jumped from $115,000,000 to $141,000,000 in three years. Texas, the first State to grant homestead exemptions, has had a less rapid increase, from $566,000,000 in 1933 to $669,000,000 in 1939.

Mississippi and Louisiana, because they increased the capital exemptions allowed, have had larger increases in the total exempted. Louisiana left $88,000,000 off its tax books in 1935, but the exemption jumped to $179,000,000 in 1939 after an increase from $1,000 to $2,000 in the limitation on a single piece of property.

Mississippi's exempted homesteads were assessed at $48,000,000 in 1934, and at $102,000,000 in 1936, after an increase from $1,000 to $2,500 in the exemption limit. A second jump from $2,500 to $5,000 in 1939 has raised the exempt valuation by over $120,000,000.

Oklahoma and Texas

In Oklahoma the homestead exemption in 1937 left the property tax base 9.5 per cent less than it would have been, while in 1940 it was cut by 11.8 per cent. With a maximum homestead exemption of $2,000, the 1939 Louisiana tax base was 13.1 per cent under normal. In Texas a $3,000 exemption caused a 15.8 per cent reduction in the amount of property available for taxation in 1939.

Ten States grant outright exemptions from some or all property taxes on some or all of the value of the property. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Two States, Iowa and West Virginia, do not exempt homesteads but tax them at rates below the regular rates. Minnesota combines outright exemption with preferential rates.

Of course, all this forgiving of tax debts means that the Governments involved either have less to spend, or have to find added revenue elsewhere. It works both ways. In some States, notably Mississippi, the loss is made up by higher ad valorem taxes and levies on other things, such as beer and tobacco.

Deductions in Indiana

Indiana does not allow any tax exemptions of this kind, but it does give special consideration to the home owner, for it deducts the amount of a mortgage up to $1,000 from the tax bill, if the owner is a resident of the State and reports the name and address of the mortgage holder.

Two other States, Nebraska and Oregon, have experimented with measures allowing property owners deductions in tax assessments for mortgages. In Connecticut money loaned on interest and secured by a mortgage on real estate is exempt from taxation if the loan does not exceed the value of the real estate.

But the home owner isn't the only one to get tax privileges. Eight States grant exemptions from personal property taxes to large groups of taxpayers. The amounts vary from $100 in Minnesota and California, to $1,000 in Tennessee. In Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington the heads of families get the exemption, in Kentucky it goes to "persons with families," and in California to "householders." Laws in Kansas and Minnesota state that each family or household shall receive one exemption. Tennessee is the only State in which the exemption goes to all personal property holders.

Missouri Election Tangle Deepened

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 21 (AP)—An Attorney General's opinion conceded today that Gov. Lloyd C. Stark could squelch the Legislature's gubernatorial election investigation by withholding funds, but declared Mr. Stark's veto of the plan technically was void.

Mr. Stark, a Democrat holding over in office until his successor is seated, last week denounced the Democratic legislative majority's refusal to seat Republican Forrest C. Donnell pending its investigation of the November election.

Attorney General Roy McKittrick, a Democrat, ruled that Mr. Stark had control of State funds which would be used by a Senate-house committee in its inquiry, but that the Governor's veto of the investigation resolution was "unwarranted usurpation of power."

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Edison Pledges State Reform At New Jersey Inauguration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21—In an inaugural blue print proposing broad plans for the improvement of State government, New Jersey's incoming Governor, Charles Edison, today declared against new taxes, pledged reductions in State expenditures, called for enlightened labor legislation, cited need for election reforms and pledged elimination of politics from "Jersey Justice."

Uniquely self-effacing in his drive for office, Mr. Edison assumed the Governorship at noon today in a ceremony stripped of all pomp, even of a parade. He took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Charles J. Brogan, before a large audience in the auditorium of the Trenton War Memorial Building on the Capitol grounds.

In this setting, reminiscent of the World War, the former New Deal Secretary of the Navy proclaimed national defense to be "the first concern of all of us in these times," stressing that preparedness efforts, with their concomitant of increased Federal taxes, made it obligatory that the State "not waste a single dollar" while continuing essential services.

Major Plans Outlined

The Governor proposed adjustment of legislation "in accord with the program drafted by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense."

Major items on the new executive prospectus call for amendment of the State Labor laws to bring them "abreast of the best American legislation of today"; a sweeping election revision program to replace the present "appalling jumble"; consolidation of State agencies and broader powers for the executive, and a convention to draft a new State Constitution.

Declaring the term "Jersey Justice" had come to denote to many people "a peculiar admixture of justice and politics in an extremely confusing system of courts," the Governor said he would endeavor to appoint only men of the highest legal ability and reputation to New Jersey's judiciary.

The new Governor, who succeeded A. Harry Moore, another Democrat, served notice he would not stand for dishonesty in the conduct of public affairs.

Confident of Unity

Mr. Edison said he would deal in future messages with recommendations on agriculture, education, highways, and "other matters upon which I have received urgent representations to speak today."

"We all know," he continued, elaborating on his plea for cooperation, "that heavy demands are made upon each one of us to play politics. We know also that delay and obstruction of proper governmental action is the only certain result when that game is started.

"I am confident," he said, "that this Legislature will rise above partisan bickering—especially after the public promises made by its members last fall—and that it will demonstrate a high capacity for civic service."

Regarding labor, Mr. Edison urged curtailed chancery court power to issue preliminary injunctions without hearing in labor disputes; worker guarantees in intrastate commerce similar to those in interstate trade; a State wage and hour law; adequate machinery and funds to enforce labor laws; liberalized State Social Security laws for increased old-age assistance; continued public responsibility for the unemployed and labor representation in the administration of labor laws.

On election reform, the Governor proposed action that "should first provide for the registration anew of all voters in New Jersey," saying that "to dispel any suspicion of fraud, we should start with a clean list."

Poetry of Motion Against Rural Background

Miss Sonja Henie in Her Ice Review of 1941

Opening in Madison Square Garden, New York City, Monday night, the revue was witnessed by some 16,000 persons and will have an eight-day run.

Sonja Henie Shines Again in 1941 Ice Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Miss Sonja Henie and a large cast of "stars" of the flashing blades brought the colorful, rhythmic and beautiful 1941 Hollywood Ice Revue to the Madison Square Garden last night for an eight-day stay. The performances of Miss Henie and her cast were superb and were enthusiastically received by the 16,000 spectators who showed reluctance to leave the Garden when the show was finished.

Now on the fourth season of her transcontinental tours, Miss Henie, the "star" of the Revue, demonstrated by her grace, skill and perfect timing that there still is only one Sonja Henie.

Story-book characters came to life, as did a circus and classical and semi-classical music, under the flashing blades of Miss Henie and her cast. The various phantasies blended color, motion, music and lights into a spectacle of great beauty.

In all the scenes Miss Henie was the dominating figure. Little Red Riding Hood, complete with the bad wolf and the heroic woodsmen, was one of the most attractive numbers of the program.

A feature, "Invitation to the Dance," which closed the first half of the program, was smoothly and beautifully skated by Miss Henie and Harrison Thompson. "Intermezzo," a number to the music of Provost, was one of the highlights of the show, in which the "star" in a shimmering white costume brought down the house.

The "Glow Worm," skated by 24 girls of the cast, blinked in rhythm small lights as they skated in the dark, was one of the outstanding ensemble routines. The Bolero, set to Ravel's music, presented a lively diversion from the slower numbers.

A brilliant finale was given the revue by the circus scene, which started with a parade in full swing, featuring Gargantua in a cage, acrobats, the fat lady, wire walkers and clowns. Skating polar bears lumbered around on skates in the central rink, and Miss Henie, as Queen of the Circus, in a costume of gold sequins and carrying a parasol to match, skated on an imaginary tight rope wire.

Among other featured skaters who turned in fine performances were Eugene Mikeler, Alfred Trenkler, the clown, and Fritz Dietl, skater on stilts.

The production was staged by Leon Leonidoff and costumes were designed by Raoul Bois. Dances were under the direction of Harry Losee and music of Jack Pfeiffer.

The revue came to New York from Houston, Texas; St. Louis, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

Stassen Urges Congress Voice on Aid to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, keynoter at the 1940 Republican convention, proposed today that aid to Britain be administered by a supreme defense council consisting of the President and congressional leaders.

The Governor advanced his recommendation to the opening session of the Council of State Governments here as a way to remove objections many have expressed to increasing presidential power as proposed in the lend-lease bill now before Congress.

While asking for amendments to the proposed law in the interest of national unity, Governor Stassen warned State officials that if the bill is not amended, they must nevertheless "support the Federal Government and the President in the execution of the program."

Proposing that both Republicans and Democrats be represented on the council, Mr. Stassen declared, "The presence of the minority leaders in a minority position on the council would be a tremendous force for national confidence and unity.

"This device, under our form of government," he added, "would secure the same type of united action that England has secured through its Cabinet organization. It is a type of joint legislative and executive action that has been successfully used on the state level in place of the 'blank check' procedure. It carries with it also the pledge of support of national unity even though the lend-lease proposal remains in its present form."

As President of the Council, Governor Stassen opened a three-day meeting at which Governors and other State officials will lay plans for closer co-operation with the Federal Government on defense.

Also voiced at the opening session was a demand from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York for more Federal leadership in plans for protecting civilian populations in case of war and a warning from Elwood J. Turner of Pennsylvania, retiring Chairman of the Council's Board Against Overcentralization in Government "in the name of national defense."

Calling upon State Governments to support the "duly established foreign policies of the Federal Government," Governor Stassen declared that the States also have learned some defense lessons they can teach the Federal Government. He pointed especially to Connecticut's co-ordinated plan for vocational training, and Minnesota's labor peace law requiring a "cooling off" period before strikes or lockouts.

Among defense activities, Governor Stassen cited as the province of the state were: efficient and economical administration of state governmental affairs; prompt development of State defense forces to take the place of National Guard units called into Federal service; enactment of necessary State legislation against sabotage and fifth-column activities; and all steps "that maintain the standing and respect of State Governments."

Successful adjustments of relationships between States and the Federal Government may some day pave the way for a union of democracies of the world, he concluded.

Describing exhaustive surveys of idle manufacturing plants and of possibilities of "farming out" defense jobs in his State, Governor Lehman asked that Federal authorities "redouble their efforts in putting to use all facilities available for defense work.

"It seems to me it is important that Washington should let the country know more specifically just what is needed for defense," he declared. "Unfortunately there still seems to be great ignorance on the part of small manufacturers as to the method of getting information about defense contracts or to whom to go for the information. A clearing house of productive capacity is needed."

Mr. Turner reported that only four states have not set up the necessary machinery for interstate co-operation, fostered by the Council. These are Arizona, Idaho, North Dakota, and Washington.

Action by Four States

Transfer of all relief and welfare programs to State administration and the establishment of a system of Federal grants to States in proportion to their needs were proposed to the Council by its special committee on relief. The Committee's report was made by Arthur I. Burgess, a member of the Massachusetts General Court at an afternoon session presided over by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of that State

The committee's proposal would involve sharing the cost of all public assistance programs according to a fixed formula between Federal and State Governments. Administration of work relief would be transferred to the States, thus enabling them to co-ordinate it with direct relief and other public assistance programs. The committee said that such an arrangement would make possible economies in administration, allow a closer check on recipients of public aid and provide better service to the needy.

Federal relief grants, under the committee's plan, would cover from 59 to 75 per cent of a State's welfare expenditures, depending on need.

A special committee on taxation, headed by Simeon E. Leland of the University of Chicago, called attention to the maze of conflicting and overlapping tax measures existing among Federal, State, and Local Governments and recommended a national tax commission to develop a comprehensive tax program.

Silent Teachers in N. Y. Probe May Face Disciplinary Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Teachers who refuse to testify before the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the schools will be faced with the threat of disciplinary action from the Board of Higher Education, it appeared today, following adoption of a broad resolution condemning such refusals last night.

Meanwhile, officers of the New York Teachers' Union, members of which have been subpoenaed by the Rapp-Coudert Committee, issued an official statement defending the union against nine charges made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers, ranging from dual unionism to engaging in practices "inimical to democracy."

The Board of Education, at an adjourned meeting yesterday, adopted unanimously its budget of $152,006,271 for the fiscal year 1941-'42. The Board also voted exemptions under the dual job law to 210 teachers, 66 of whom will be in training service in the national defense program.

The Public Education Association, of 745 Fifth Avenue, at the same time made public a letter sent to Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp, Committee Chairman, in which it said teachers who refused to testify at hearings were doing a "disservice" to the schools, but asked the committee to observe the teachers' constitutional rights and not permit the inquiry to "degenerate into a witch-hunt."

"Disservice" Charged

The Association asked the committee to investigate not only Communists but Nazi, Fascist or other un-American activities in the schools. Should the investigation turn out to have been chiefly for the purpose of popularizing a reduction in State school aid, this would be "most unfortunate," the Association added.

The Board of Higher Education's resolution, adopted unanimously last night, directed all teachers under its jurisdiction to "promptly obey all subpoenaes issued by the Joint Legislative Investigating Committee," and to otherwise cooperate with the committee.

The special committee presenting the resolution called attention to the fact that only six teachers had been accused of being Communists, while 17 in all had failed to testify, and that less than one per cent of the City College faculties were thus under accusation.

Defense Statement Presented

The New York Teachers' Union, second largest in the Nation with a membership of 6,000 private and public school teachers, presented its defense statement last night facing possible loss of its charter at the next meeting of the Teachers Federation Executive Committee, to be held on Feb. 15 in Chicago.

The statement, to be used as basis for the Local's formal answer to charges at that meeting, declared in support of its stand as a democratic union, that it had formulated and popularized a program for democratizing the schools, had exposed anti-Semetic practices in the schools, prepared programs on tolerance and democracy and conducted forums on civil liberties and the rights of trade unions.

In reply to charges of conducting internal affairs in disharmony and factionalism, with loss of membership, the Local declared that since 1935 membership had increased from 1,200 to 6,000 and that it had aided the organization of the College Teachers Union, the Work Projects Administration Teachers Union and other locals in the State.

Defense Has Lively Effect On California 'Okie' Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—That the migrant problem, so long associated with California, is taking on new significance because of the national defense program is evidenced by the attention it receives in the preliminary report of a special House of Representatives panel, "The Select Committee to Investigate the Interstate Migration of Destitute Citizens," whose chairman is Representative John H. Tolan (D) of Oakland, Calif.

It has been apparent here since the armament program was inaugurated that California had a new migrant problem. It was twofold in character: the influx of new workers from other areas seeking jobs in defense industries, and the rapid shift of workers within the State and within the West from one project to another. This last, of course, applies almost exclusively to the construction trades.

The Tolan report takes cognizance of the fact that "many" of California's former migratory workers in the "destitute" class are finding jobs in defense industries, especially in the aircraft plants of Southern California. It quotes Varden Fuller of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Berkeley on this point, to the effect that only 22 per cent of the migrants had an agricultural background, and that many skilled and semiskilled workers could be found among them.

Will Continue Study

While the Tolan Committee does not claim to have adequate and recent information on the status of workers who have migrated to the West especially to find defense jobs, it promises a further study.

The question has its dark side in that many families have heard that California was second only to New Jersey in the amount of its defense contracts. The old human hope that perhaps where the sun sets in the Far West would be found a pot of gold, or better still, a job has brought many workers here who could not qualify for defense work. That is a new phase of the migrant question which must be handled.

In its attempt to find the basis for a long-range program to cope with the Nation's problem of some 4,000,000 annual migratory workers, and an officially estimated migratory child population of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, the Tolan Committee has won the unqualified support of Californians.

Because destitute migrants, some 850,000 in the past five years, have poured into the State, students here are expressing great relief that at last the right kind of national attention is being focused on the situation. The Tolan group makes clear that the problem is a national one and is not an isolated Pacific Coast issue.

Interest now is focusing on what final recommendations the Committee will make, when it has had time to restudy the defense issue and to co-ordinate all of its vast amount of material. From the preliminary report it is judged that the final program may be expected to sum up the following positions:

What Is Expected to Ensue

1. Migratory labor must be decasualized. If jobs exist in another section of the country, they must be reported or advertised in a way not calculated to start a mass migration. Furthermore information services in all States must be so improved as to control the flow of labor.

2. The Nation's citizens must be safeguarded as carefully as the interstate commerce in steel, iron, coal, and commodities. The "free flow" of citizens must be protected, studied, conducted according to a wise plan instead of disregarded.

3. Various Federal programs must be continued in the interest of the migrants, not only as a humanitarian and sanitary safeguard but as "yardsticks" or "examples" to private enterprise of the correct methods.

4. Educational needs of children in migratory families must be taken into full account. Unnecessary hardships must be eliminated.

5. Wide and unwise advertising for workers must be discontinued, especially if it is advertising of an irresponsible sort.

6. If possible, dislocated workers must be trained in a vocation where they can be useful, if their old vocation is overcrowded.

7. Agricultural workers should come under the National Labor Relations Law with minimum wage and maximum hour standards.

8. A migrant should not lose his "settlement" or legal residence in one section until he has gained a new legal residence in another. In other words, uniform state laws on settlement should be enacted.

While the Tolan Committee refrained from committing itself to any specific recommendations, there is no doubt that it has delved deep into the causes of California's greatest social problem, and that of other States as well, and that a careful long-range plan will be devised.

Workers' Contract Revisions Hinge on Murray-Steel Talk

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21 (AP) — With the attention of the steel world riveted upon the scene, Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray laid today the demands of his union for higher pay and other contractual revisions before the huge United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Murray, who went to work as a boy in a Scottish coal mine and came to America six years later, visited the spacious skyscraper office of William Beye, lawyer son of an Illinois grocer who is director of industrial relations for "Big Steel," with its 240,000 employees.

There, in what has been described as an "informal, friendly," discussion, the two will strive to reach an understanding which will further cement amicable relations between their sides and thereby assure more speed to America's national preparedness program and aid to Great Britain.

Discussions with authoritative sources brought this picture of the main points which are expected to arise:

1. Wages: Mr. Murray has confirmed the fact his followers want more money to meet what they say are rising costs of living. A ten per cent boost is the figure most sources agreed would be the starting point of bargaining.

2. Stronger recognition of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. group of which Mr. Murray is Chairman.

A high union source said Mr. Murray will ask for a closed shop. The present contract gives the union only the right to bargain for its members. There was a good possibility, one source said, that the two might get together on a plan whereby the union bargains for all workers, as it does in a majority of its 692 contracts, and that in lieu of a company "checking off" union dues from the payroll, it would authorize union stewards to collect the dues on company property on paydays.

The dues collection problem has been the source of numerous disturbances during the past year, with pickets in some cases halting enough workers to interfere with operations.

3. Grievance machinery: "Streamlining" of procedure to insure much faster settlements of disputes is necessary, Mr. Murray has told associates. The failure of workers to get their pay rate revised upon installation of new machinery led to brief strikes at the Homestead, Pa., plant and the big model Irvin, Pa., works only recently.

Simultaneously with the conference here, Clinton Golden, eastern regional director of the union, is scheduled to open negotiations in New York with R. E. Desvernine, President of the $118,000,000 Crucible Steel Company, for a renewal of its union contract.

Swiss Hail French Troops Going Home After Internment

VICHY, France, Jan. 21 (AP)—Cries of "Long Live France" and "Long Live Switzerland" came from both sides of the frontier as interned French troops released from Switzerland crossed into France at a border town last night.

Five hundred Spahis—native cavalrymen from Algeria and Tunisia captained by French officers—crossed the frontier, among the first of 43,000 French internees to be freed from Swiss camps under a French-German agreement.

Crowds cheered as officers leading the Spahis shook hands at the border with a French general commanding a waiting guard of honor. The Swiss were represented by an officer who formerly served in the French Foreign Legion.

The official French Journal today listed 997 ill or wounded French prisoners of war repatriated from Germany from Nov. 27 to Dec. 7.

Religion as Keystone of Democracy To Be Stressed at Cornell Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21—In arranging a conference on "Religion and Modern Life," to be held on the Cornell campus Feb. 23 to 26, William W. Mendenhall, Director of the Cornell University United Religious Work, called a meeting this week of all committees working on the conference. Three hundred and sixty-eight Cornell students, representing every shade of religious opinion and nearly every organization on the campus, participated.

In focussing campus-wide attention on religion, Cornell authorities believe they will be considering what many believe is America's number one problem, namely, the need of a basic spiritual orientation for the strengthening of the democratic way of life.

In outlining the purpose of the conference, Mr. Mendenhall states: "With most of the world at war and with many in America confused and disillusioned, there is an obvious need for rediscovery of guiding principles and a rethinking of our personal and social life in the light of these principles. Many leaders of contemporary thought are convinced that a fresh examination of well-tested religious insights, hammered out of long human experience, will provide a clue to the solution, not only of our personal problems, but of our acute social problems as well.

"This we propose doing at Cornell," he said, "because without a positive religion democracy hasn't a chance. Recent events in Europe have demonstrated in striking fashion that the concepts of democracy are closely associated with the religious view of man. When the creative springs of religion are dried up, the death of democracy is close at hand. Dictators take the relationship between democracy and religion seriously, for to destroy democracy they seek first to uproot religion.

"Regardless of the failure and weaknesses of religion, usually exaggerated, the forces of religion with their emphasis on the sanctity of the individual, constitute the keystone in the support of our free democratic way of life. Those who fail to understand or support its efforts to be positive and constructive are unwittingly the most effective members of our 'fifth columnists.'"

'I Am' Trial Results In Three Acquittals

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (AP)—A Federal Jury after almost four days of deliberation, yesterday acquitted three leaders of the "I Am" movement of mail fraud charges, but was unable to agree on six others, among them Mrs. Edna Ballard, widow of the "I Am" founder, and her son, Donald. Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich indicated that, barring a Government move for dismissal, he would set a new trial date next month.

The Government charged that "I Am" leaders had used the mails to conduct a $3,000,000 racket by preying upon the faith of their followers.

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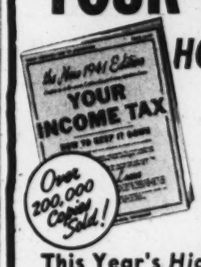

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Britain to Draft Men-Women Workers

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The National Arbitration Tribunal today granted a war bonus increase of 75 cents weekly to a million British arms and shipbuilding workers whose average wage is $17.

The tribunal ruled against the unions, however, on a request for full restoration of prewar working conditions.

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, informed the House of Commons today that the Government has decided to register Britain's working men and women for drafting into war factories.

Mr. Bevin reported steadily increasing production, despite air raids, but added that the country had "now reached a stage when it will be necessary to take industrial registration by age groups."

He said the registration was to "make a list of those who should be called upon to serve the State in the national industry."

The Government risked a political storm from the Left Wing by its decision to draft labor, but observers predicted there would be little formal opposition.

Full Debate on Man Power

Mr. Bevin's announcement launched a full-dress debate on man power. Earl Winterton, Conservative, immediately applauded the decision. Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, complained that drafting of labor should not be ordered until the Government had drafted "wealth, property, and land in the national effort."

Lord Winterton warned that the British people had "got into a most dangerous state of mind of thinking that if we only waited long enough the United States was going to give us everything we wanted and we only had to hang on a few weeks or months."

The real situation, he said, is that "not until the very end of this year should we get such an accretion of strength from the United States that it would make an appreciable difference to the war effort. Not until the middle of next year or later would it mean superiority."

The power to draft men and women from other occupations or from unemployment into war industries was granted by Parliament in the drastic Emergency Powers Act of last May 22.

The Act also gave the Government the power to draft capital, but Mr. Bevin made no mention of this in his announcement to Parliament.

In the coming months, the Labor Minister said, there "will be heavy demands for man power and woman power for services, for munitions work, and for civil defense."

He said he expected arrangements soon for lowering the draft age for the Army from 20 to 19 and for raising it above the present top limit of 36. He gave no new upper figure.

Employers no longer will be allowed to discharge men except for misconduct in vital industries, Mr. Bevin announced, and employees will be forbidden to leave vital work without the Government's permission.

The object of such a rule and for the drafting of labor, he said, is to create a "permanent mobile labor force."

Women Workers Needed

Besides men, Mr. Bevin said, the Nation will have to call into munitions and aircraft factories "many women who, in normal circumstances, would not take employment."

"As more men are called up for the forces," he said, "industry will have to absorb women far more than it is doing.

"The State will have to take much greater responsibility for the care of children where women are rendering national service."

Mr. Bevin gave point by point a recital of increased British production in the past few months, despite German attempts to bomb factories, furnaces, and aircraft plants out of existence. He reported:

1. An increase by more than one-third of merchant shipping construction in the last half of 1940 over the first half.
2. An increased production of airplanes "since the beginning of September, week by week."
3. Maintenance of the high arms production rate of last summer through the air siege months of autumn and "in many cases increases" in the rate.

Risks Labor's Support

In the labor draft, Mr. Bevin said, "There will be no exception of rank or anything else."

Mr. Bevin, a hard-handed union boss, risked disapproval of his main political backers—5,000,000 members of the Trades Union Congress—in announcing the conscription policy.

In making the announcement, Mr. Bevin pledged that the Government soon would present a bill providing for restoration of union and individual rights at the end of the war.

The number of munitions workers is greater than in 1918, when World War production was at its peak, he said, and he assured Commons that "if I were at liberty to reveal the rate at which we now are able to equip a division with guns and machine guns it would give the House a great measure of encouragement."

As one means of speeding production, he said, workmen's hostels will be built near factories.

Besides the general arms speed-up, Mr. Bevin said export production also was increased. Last month, exports totaled £24,000,000 above November.

The speed-up has been especially big in the aircraft industry the Labor Minister reported.

"Many of the airplanes from the other side have been successfully flown across the Atlantic in bad weather," he added. "This is a tribute to the design and workmanship of the machines and the efficiency and endurance of the pilots."

Churchill's One Aim: War on Nazi Tyranny

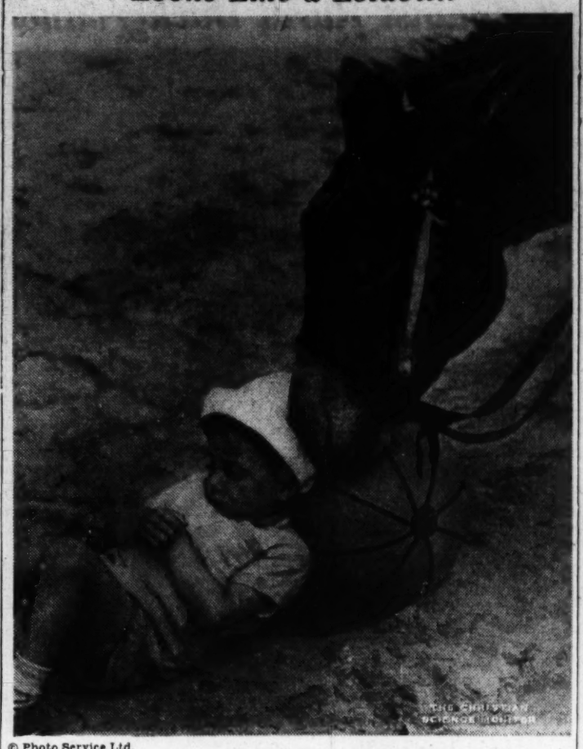
By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 21

Prime Minister Churchill refused once more today to give questioners in the House of Commons an outline of Britain's war aims and plans for the peace to follow the conflict.

"Most rightminded people here and abroad, and especially in the United States, already fully understand the cause and principles for which we are waging war on Nazi tyranny," the Prime Minister told the House.

Looks Like a Letdown



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A Tense Situation on the Sands

If the donkey visitant isn't careful that pillow will be dislodged and Johnnie may come in for a rude awakening. In all the things the English boy ever imagined this episode was probably not included.

British Strike Italian Army On Two Fronts

Continued from Page 1

ain have been only 851 planes from which 425 pilots were saved. During the past week when air raiding here was limited by bad weather conditions, the RAF lost no aircraft whatsoever in the conflict with the raiders who lost 10 planes—five on Sunday night, a tribute to the progress made recently by British aintiaircraft gunfire and night fighters.

New German Air Base

Meanwhile, chief attention is concentrated on Germany's new air base and important key point in the Mediterranean which was established clandestinely with customary Teutonic thoroughness and forethought and which was exploited for the first time with a deftness that evoked British admiration, although it cost one cruiser lost, one destroyer damaged, one aircraft carrier damaged in exchange for 12 divebombers brought down while some 30 more were smashed on the ground in a retaliatory raid on the Nazis' new base at Catania, Sicily. Since then, German raids on Malta have cost them 37 aircraft in three days against British losses of three fighters, pilots of two of which were saved.

The German thrust did not prevent the attacked convoy from reaching Greece in good order, but it sunk without trace the theory—increasingly expounded here up to that time—that Herr Hitler was going to leave his partner in the lurch.

Germany's greatest need is to strike at Britain's seapower. While some persons were solemnly arguing that the Führer no longer is interested in Signor Mussolini's destiny, the Nazis were quietly thinking up a scheme for securing an advanced base that would enable them to strike at the very heart of Britain's strongest naval concentration and to aid the Fascists at the same time.

The move again presents Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, British Commander in the Medi- had been solved largely for him by the wariness of the Italian fleet and the failure of Italy's Regia Aeronautica to challenge seriously Britain's strong position in Mediterranean waters in which British convoys had been sailing again instead of taking the long route via the Cape of Good Hope.

Nazis Present Hazard

With the Germans installed one side of the Sicilian Channel [80-mile-wide passage about 900 miles from each end of the Mediterranean] and with the Vichy Government in control of the strategically important territory opposite, renewed importance attaches to the line taken by Marshal Philippe Pétain and Gen. Maxime Weygand as the Nazis put a new hazard in the way of any Frenchmen seeking to migrate to North Africa to install a fresh seat for the French Government.

It has not been overlooked that the wings of the Luftwaffe now throw a shadow not only over the British Mediterranean fleet but also over the Italian and French fleets as well, the latter having several significant units anchored at Bizerta in Tunisia.

Suddenly, therefore, the primary objective of Britain's immediate war program is to smoke out the wasps nest at Catania—with the RAF and the fleet air arm on which Herr Hitler's astute move has thrown a fresh strain. The effects of Nazi strategy have not been confined to operations at sea. Malta, the Suez Canal, the North African mainland, and Greece now are under a constant threat from the Nazis, German aid to the Italians in Libya becomes possible, and a careful British look out has to be maintained on Trieste, from which the Germans could threaten British naval and air units entering the Adriatic.

The great effectiveness of Britain's successes in North Africa has depended upon speed. Now Germany appears on the scene resolved to put a brake on the Allies' advance and to give the Italians a breathing spell while the Nazis build up resources of all kinds for development of future Axis plans.

Donovan's Visit to Bulgaria Coincides With Treaty Move

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 21 (AP)—Col. William J. Donovan, United States war observer, had only completed his first round of unofficial calls here when usually reliable forces stated that an effort was being made to bring Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria into a Balkan entente.

There was no indication that Colonel Donovan had a part in the reported negotiations.

It was not possible immediately to determine the character of the potential agreement, but one informant declared that Bulgaria had found Greek leaders receptive during preliminary diplomatic soundings in Athens.

Colonel Donovan, traveling without official indorsement, reached Sofia Jan. 20 to consult with King Boris and his diplomats on what was described as a give-and-take mission of information.

Diplomatic circles speculated on the import of Colonel Donovan's visit and some said, that despite his unofficial rating, what he told the King might have a bearing on Bulgaria's decision concerning new German pressure on the Nation.

Appointment With King

He visited the British Minister, talked with private informants, and made appointments to see Premier Bogdan Philoff and Foreign Minister Ivan Popoff. Colonel Donovan's meeting with King Boris was set for Jan. 22, shortly before he leaves Sofia.

Prime news, however, was the report of the Greek-Bulgarian-Turkish discussions. It was said that the question of the status of Thrace, in Eastern Greece, long a sore point in Greco-Turkish relations, might now be subject to negotiation, with Turkey more favorably disposed toward an arbitrated settlement.

Some political circles saw in these reports the first groundwork of a Balkan entente which might include Yugoslavia. It was agreed that possible German opposition to such an alignment might present a serious difficulty.

Colonel Donovan's arrival was unpublicized. There were no stories in the newspapers. However, the Government Press Department issued an order banning anti-American articles and cartoons—many of which had been appearing recently.

Rail Service Curtailed

Mindful of Rumania's recent assignment of rail facilities for the use of the German Army, foreign observers here speculated about an order restricting Bulgaria's railway service, effective Jan. 22, with the official reason that the engines needed repairs after a year of heavy service.

This was the same explanation given when Hungary and Rumania curtailed their civil traffic and began hauling Nazi men and material.

Another arrival was a representative of the German Ministry of Labor who came to hire 700 construction workers for an unnamed project, and 2,000 miners and agricultural hands.

Hitler World Aims Denied

PRAGUE, Bohemia - Moravia Protectorate, Jan. 21 (AP)—Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's press chief, asserted yesterday that just as human beings are unequal so nations also are unequal and only those nations which accomplish most for mankind deserve to stand at the top.

Speaking to the German Academy here on "The Spiritual Foundation of the New Europe," Herr Dietrich said that he was in a position to reply to charges that Germany sought to conquer the world.

"I think if Hitler had any idea that he was going to conquer the world I would have heard something about it," he said. "Such assumptions (of a German program of world conquest) are possible only because there still are some people in the world who are as gullible as children."

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—Jews in Germany must pay 15 per cent additional gross income tax to compensate for their "social inferiority," a decree published in evening papers disclosed yesterday.

The tax, which went into effect Jan. 1, is called "sozialausgleichsabgabe." Roughly, it means a tax designed to bring about a social balance or compromise.

To German Nazis, it is as offensive to deem the Jew and German equal in taxation as it is to rank them social equals.

All Jews, foreign, stateless or of German birth must pay the tax.

Vichy Government Eases Censorship On Outgoing News

VICHY, France, Jan. 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin told the foreign press yesterday that censorship, which has considerably delayed dispatches, will be relaxed now and the correspondents placed on their own responsibility, as in Rome and Berlin.

Censorship, however, still will be retained for matters touching on the person of Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain or "the security of the state."

M. Flandin, who took over censorship after the resignation of Paul Baudouin, a State Secretary who supervised it previously, followed a strict policy which had caused protests from the more than 90 foreign newspapermen here against delays and severity.

It still will be necessary to submit dispatches to the censor, who will "advise against sending false news" and will hold the correspondents personally responsible if false news is sent.

Kennedy for All Aid to Britain but Fears War

Continued from Page 1

the top in Britain who feel they are not getting the help that they might expect," he said, adding that the Cabinet was divided, however, about the advantage of having the United States join the war.

There were 242 air raids while he was in England, he said. The day raids were generally ineffective, but the lack of sleep from night raids affected production and efficiency. Food was plentiful, he said, when he left England, but since then shipping has been cut down.

"Is England rapidly going Socialist?" demanded Mr. Fish.

"If you mean that the Labor Party is having a greater effect in the Government, I believe that is definitely so," said Mr. Kennedy. "No one has a right to assume, depending on the length of the war, that conditions will ever go back as they were."

Bases All on Air Control

He said he did not see how "1,500,000 men" could drive 6,000,000 Germans out of any given place, unless there was collapse behind the lines, or absolute British control of the air.

Mr. Fish turned to amendments of the bill. Mr. Kennedy said he was "a great believer in authority going with responsibility"; he said he could not believe there was "anyone who would give away the navy in whole or part," and seemed to discount Mr. Fish's proposal to put a specific ban on such naval transfer in the bill.

Mr. Fish laughingly commented that there might some day be a Republican in the White House.

"I can't even believe a Republican would give away the navy," retorted Mr. Kennedy with a smile.

Witness agreed with Secretary of the Navy Knox that to convoy ships "would be an act of war." But he would not object to this if the American people agreed "not to go to war," he said. The danger of the declaration of war, he explained, would be on the American side rather than the German side.

Opposes Repair Plan

So far as the convoying went, he added, it was a logical step to aid Britain. He said that repairing British warships in United States yards was another matter. He expressed opposition to it.

Definitely Against War

Mr. Kennedy sidestepped some of Mr. Fish's questions. He deftly explained at one point that he was sure he would approve any legislation passed by Congress and accepted by the President. The ambiguous answer to Mr. Fish's hot questions brought first laughter, followed by applause, from the audience. He added that his primary desire in the whole situation is to write no legislation that would take the country into war.

"The morale of the British could not be better," Mr. Kennedy said. He urged American arming as rapidly as possible. "Every day is a day too late," he said.

"The British are in far less of a turmoil than in the United States," he said. "Their courage is not a question of resignation.

"The mere mention of this fellow's name (Hitler) should not drive us all into an air-raid shelter," he said at one point.

Are We Downhearted? No!

Mr. Kennedy told of a small shop bombed near the United States Embassy that had the whole side of the building shot away. The proprietor pluckily lowered a sign from the roof saying:

"Open now—night and day."

Asked by Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, why he thought the United States should aid Britain, he said it was a matter of American self-defense. Mr. Kennedy said he favored Congress having a "co-ordinating function" in any bill passed. He approved a time limit on the bill.

Representative John Kee (D) of West Virginia took the question back to convoying. Mr. Kennedy seemed to favor the idea as an aid to England, but wanted assurance that the blowing up "of a couple of ships" would not lead the United States to declare war. It would be hard to get such assurance, however, he declared.

Repeats 'Not Our War'

Isolationist Representative George H. Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, took the witness solemnly with a long list of prepared questions.

"Did you say that 'this is not our war?'"

"Yes sir."

"Did you say that 'we should keep out of it?'"

"Yes sir."

He said later he had made only three telephone calls with Washinton while Ambassador. He had not kept records of the dispatches to the State Department. He said it was up to the Department whether these dispatches should be made public. He said he felt he could answer most of these questions verbally to Congress. He smilingly objected to some of Mr. Tinkham's leading questions as tending to hint that secrets were being kept from the American people.

"If this war develops into one that lasts any length of time, Britain will not be able to pay for its purchases," he said at one point. He saw a "terrific war debt" if the United States enters the war under which "anything" might happen."

No Democracy During War

Mr. Kennedy laughed when Mr. Tinkham quoted him as saying that "England was no longer a democracy." He said war powers to any government meant that its democracy "went out of the window," but that did not mean that democracy could not return when the war ended.

"I don't think Germany will take any action against us until it is to their own best interest," he said at one point.

"If we continue what we are now doing I would think Germany would not take aggressive action against us—but that is a matter of opinion," he said.

Pressed as to whether he favored the pending bill, Mr. Kennedy agreed that "co-ordinating functions of Congress are not in the bill—at present." He emphasized the last two words. His attitude on the bill was expressed in his weekend radio speech, he said.

Refused to Discuss Soviet

He declined to answer a question as to whether he had seen any evidence of the British "trying to involve Russia on their side."

"I don't blame you," observed Mr. Tinkham when he declined to answer.

"Does not this bill propose a dictatorship here, as it is written?" demanded Mr. Tinkham.

Again the witness declined to answer.

Mr. Kennedy asked that one question be repeated and denied emphatically that he had opposed British evacuation of children to the United States.

He declined to answer a question by Mr. Tinkham as to whether he was correctly quoted in a statement that British wishes were exorbitant and that they were "praying for an incident" that would involve the United States.

Mr. Tinkham's line of questions brought objections from Democratic members, but Mr. Tinkham explained that he wanted them in the record.

Reaffirms View on War

Many of Mr. Tinkham's questions dealt with Mr. Kennedy's radio address Jan. 18 which he took up almost paragraph by paragraph.

He reaffirmed his view that it is to America's interest to aid Britain in its battle.

Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey, Mr. Tinkham's fellow Republican, finally lost patience with Mr. Tinkham's minute questioning. "The war is likely to be over," he observed, "before he has finished. I hope none of my other colleagues will have the same tremendous hunger for information."

Spectators tittered.

"Is it your opinion or is it not that Thomas Jefferson was cracked when he said—" began Mr. Tinkham. The question brought groans, laughter and objections and temporarily threw the hearing into confusion. Mr. Tinkham lost patience and sat down abruptly, his beard bristling.

To questions by Representative James P. Richards (D) of South Carolina, Mr. Kennedy offered four points:—that the United States should stay out of war, that it should give all possible aid to Britain, that the discretion as to the amount of aid should be left to the President under congressional check, and that the nation should arm as rapidly as possible.

"The world situation very definitely requires that Congress surrender some of its perogatives," Mr. Kennedy commented "in order to catch up on preparedness. This is an emergency."

Says President a 'Great Feller'

It was for Congress, he said, to decide where the demarcation in delegation of powers should come. He quoted from his radio speech that outright gifts would be better to Britain than loans if and when Britain's assets were exhausted.

"I'm a little biased," said Mr. Kennedy referring to the President with a touch of emotion, "I think he's a 'great feller.' And yet I still think that Congress should retain some of its powers."

"Do you feel that this bill would take us closer to war?" concluded Mr. Richards.

Mr. Kennedy said he thought the question too broad to answer.

Witness told Representative Edith N. Rogers, (R) of Massachusetts, he believed that "for quite a while England is prepared to pay her bills."

Denies British Hand in Bill

"Do you think England helped write this bill?" demanded Mrs. Rogers.

"I should say positively, no," said witness.

"I think the war problem should always be approached as to what's best for us," said Mr. Kennedy, referring to aid to Britain.

"I was amazed when I got back home to find how much more help people thought we had given Britain than we had actually given," he said.

"You can't prepare for war in your spare time," said Mr. Kennedy, emphatically. "I saw Britain not preparing for war and I came home to find the same conditions here. I would blame this condition on our leaders, perhaps, if I had not been in Britain. But having seen that, I blame it on the process of democracy itself. You can't wake people up unless there is something they are scared of."

"If England falls," he said, "the rest would be mere incident." He said he was still not convinced that Hitler "would take the next boat."

"The question is," he said, "are we prepared to do anything?"

"I believe that if we were to send ships to Europe and they were sunk, the people of this country would say 'this is the end of it' and declare war," he said. "It is for that reason that I object to sending a ship abroad as convoy with our boys on it."

Eyes on France?

ROME, Jan. 21 (AP)—Foreign observers expressed belief today that Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler have agreed on a plan to obtain France's co-operation in the war against Britain, by direct action if necessary.

With the German military establishment in Sicily figuring largely in the Axis plans for the Mediterranean war, observers look for a Nazi attempt to gain further bases on the French island of Corsica and Tunisia, in French North Africa.

The British island base of Malta, which thus far has been the chief Mediterranean objective of the Axis air fleets, would be another effective base, if it could be wrested from its defenders, it was said.

The objective of such extensions of the present campaign would be to make the Mediterranean too hot for the British Fleet, thereby closing the sea to convoys and reducing Britain's strength in the war against the Italians in Libya and also cutting off British aid to Greece.

A supplementary move, observers say, might be a German effort to obtain Dakar, chief port of French West Africa, as a base for operations against British or eventual American operations in the Atlantic.

Land forces would have to be moved across the Mediterranean for any German occupation of North African bases, but it was pointed out that the Germans demonstrated their ability to ferry guns, tanks, and men when they moved into Norway.

Disorders in Rumania Laid To Rivalries in Iron Guard

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 21 (AP)—Widespread disorders in Rumania, with street fighting and bombings injuring civilians, German soldiers, and Communists in the streets of Bucharest and other cities, were reported in diplomatic dispatches today to Sofia, Belgrade, and Budapest.

Some sources in the other Balkan Capitals atttributed the Rumanian outbreaks to bitter rivalry between extremist and more conservative elements in Rumania's Iron Guard.

Others suggested that increasing resentment in many quarters over German military concentrations in Rumania and against the regime of Premier Ion Antonescu might have flared into conflict with Nazi troops trying to restore order.

There were reports too, the disorders might be part of an intended coup by Leftists, followers of Former King Carol, or others trying to wrest power from the German Army and the pro-German Iron Guard.

This information, which could not be confirmed immediately because Bucharest was unreachable by telephone, attributed the outbreak to dissatisfaction of extreme Iron Guardists with policies of Chief of State Ion Antonescu and Vice-Premier Horia Sima.

Mr. Sima, chief of the Rumanian pro-Nazi Iron Guard, recently abolished the green shirt organization's police group which played a leading part in the "revenge" slayings last November of 64 former high officials in the regime of ousted King Carol.

Mr. Sima's order was construed as evidence that he and General Antonescu were determined to clean house in the Iron Guard, ousting "undesirable" members and exercising a firmer control over the organization.

Shift in Rumania

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—A shake-up in Rumania's Iron Guard Cabinet, displacing Gen. George Petrovicescu as Interior Minister, was ascribed by DNB, German official news agency, today to the assassination of a German staff officer in Bucharest.

The agency quoted a Rumanian communiqué as saying the post had been taken by Gen. Demeter Popesco, Military Commander of Bucharest, because General Petrovicescu had failed to enforce internal order, "had not taken any necessary measures" nine hours after a man was arrested for slaying the German officer and had not ordered a guard for the military mission.

Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, according to DNB reports from the Rumanian Capital, has ordered summary execution of the assasin as soon as an inquiry into the killing is completed.

Premier Antonescu was said to have informed the German Minister of his order upon receipt of the news of the shooting of a Major Doering, member of the German Expeditionary Force in Rumania.

The Chief of State ordered the arrest of 10 distinguished members of the Greek colony in Bucharest, D. N. B. said, since the assassin was believed to be a Greek citizen who came to Rumania with a Turkish passport. His name was not announced.

Winant Kennedy Successor?

Continued from Page 1

ural speech which again put foremost America's determination not to let Britain fall before the Nazi attack.

President Greatly Pleased

Stephen Early, White House press secretary, said Mr. Roosevelt was delighted no end by the response he was receiving from the Nation and from abroad and that the most significant feature of the reaction was that it came uniformly from all parts of the country, from the West as well as the East, from the North as well as the South.

Mr. Early also revealed that the President just couldn't keep back a little compliment for the press to whom Mr. Roosevelt's compliments come as rarely as roses on the deck of a submarine. Mr. Roosevelt felt that the radio—and the press—had contributed greatly to the success of the Inauguration and he wanted to express his appreciation to both, as well as to the Inaugural Committee.

About the appointment of Mr. Winant to London, Mr. Early could at present give no White House confirmation. He had this morning "checked with the boss" about it and all he could say was that he had "no knowledge."

Mr. Roosevelt has, in fact, told his press conference that he has decided upon the nominee and if it isn't Mr. Winant then the proverbial limb is hardly large enough to hold all those who are letting it be known today that it's all set for the lean and liberal Republican who became the first Chairman of the Social Security Board in 1935.

Walker to Keep Post

Mr. Winant has many qualifications to commend him for this important post. For a number of years he has been a close confidant of the President's, his experience in Geneva as head of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations has given him a breadth of view and contact which would serve him in good stead, and he is in complete sympathy with the Administration's program of all-out aid to Britain.

Mr. Winant's qualities, indeed, fit him as much to carry out the vital and complicated role of post-war reconstruction Ambassador to Britain as well as the immediate and critical role of wartime Ambassador. He would find it easy to work with Winston Churchill, and his understanding and sympathies, growing out of his work for the ILO, would make an association with a future British Labor Government quite congenial.

Mr. Winant places a high evaluation upon the social responsibilities of government and he is an idealist who is constantly trying to put his ideals into practice.

If Mr. Early couldn't say yet that Mr. Winant was to be appointed, he could say that Frank Walker, Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would be reappointed to his Cabinet post. It appears that according to statute the Postmaster General is the only Cabinet member whose appointment is co-ordinate with the President's term. Therefore, he must be renamed and will be renamed. Others Cabinet members stay on unless they resign. Some have formally resigned; others haven't. No immediate changes are in prospect.

Defense 'Fair Deal' Asked For in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Strongly condemning defense profiteering, which, he declared, was going on in the State and Nation, State Commander Cecil Morris of the American Legion vigorously asserted that the situation in some cases seemed to boil down to "not what can be done for national defense, but what national defense can do for us."

He pointed out that the Legion was in full accord with labor and management, and was eager to see "both get a fair deal, but the Legion is more anxious to see the Government and the defense program being treated fairly."

Commander Morris mentioned the bitter battle between Spartanburg and Greenville for Camp Croft, the Army's infantry replacement center, which Spartanburg County got, as "an instance of selfish interest" and called on citizens of the Palmetto State to look "more to what can be done for the nation than to selfish interests."

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Civil War Narrowly Averted in China; Opposition to Japanese Unites Factions

By Hugh Deane
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—The odds are still against it, but without doubt China has been nearer civil war than at any time since Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped. The only barrier to civil war is the realization by responsible members of both the Kuomintang and the Communist Party that a triangular war in China would immeasurably strengthen the Japanese. Furthermore, the United States and Great Britain are reported to be using their influence to sustain the status quo.

The basis of the dispute was Minister of War Ho Ying-chin's telegram of Oct. 19, ordering the Communist New Fourth Army to move north of the Yellow River. The New Fourth has been stationed in central China, north and south of the Yangtze, in Anhwei and Kiangsu Provinces.

It must be remembered, however, that the present situation is the culmination of two years of friction between the Kuomintang and the Communists. It is a phase in the struggle for power between the two parties. The Kuomintang and the Communists have been fighting the Japanese almost independently, each in its zone of influence. They have been bargaining continuously, the Communists for rights and concessions, the Kuomintang for limitations to Communist activity.

The negotiations which gave birth to the War Minister's order began last June. At that time the Communists submitted a long list of proposals, asking, among other things, that the Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies be increased in size and more nearly adequately supplied. The Kuomintang's reply of June 16 put forward an even longer list of counter-proposals, which asked for the reduction of the Communist fighting areas and the removal to north China of the New Fourth Army. Thus Ho Ying-chin's order was born in July as a proposal; by October it had developed into an order.

Communists Refused

In September Chou En-lai brought from Yenan further Communist proposals. The Communists asked that their armies be permitted to stay where they were.

Ho Ying-chin's order of Oct. 19 was the Kuomintang's reply. The telegram ordered the New Fourth to move to the north bank of the Yellow River within one month after the receipt of the order. It accused the New Fourth of not staying within its assigned area, of expanding its forces without permission, of disobeying the orders of the Central Government, and of launching unprovoked attacks on friendly armies.

The Communists refused to move. On Nov. 9 Chu Teh and Peng Teh-huai of the Eighth Route Army, and Yeh Ting and Hsiang Yin of the New Fourth wired the Generalssimo through Ho Ying-chin explaining their opposition to the transfer and asking for negotiations.

They said the New Fourth was a guerrilla army, composed of men fighting for their native districts, and that it could not operate effectively elsewhere. They claimed that north China, desolated by war, floods, and drought, was incapable of sustaining another army. They offered, however, to remove that section of the New Fourth stationed south of the Yangtse to the north bank.

In general, the Communist position was that the order was primarily political and not military, and that it could not be considered apart from all the other problems of Kuomintang-Communist relations. They held that the deposition of the New Fourth question should be part of a far-reaching settlement.

The telegram denied that the New Fourth Army had attacked Central Government troops. It charged that since last February the New Fourth had been repeatedly attacked by Central Government troops in Anhwei and Kiangsu, particularly by those commanded by Li Ming-yang and Han Te-chun, Acting Governor of Kiangsu.

Time Limit Extended

Early in December a second telegram from Ho Ying-chin reiterated the order to evacuate Anhwei and Kiangsu and extended the time limit to the end of January. This telegram was very long and was written in the six-four classical style. All the telegrams of both sides were polemics, constituting a telegraphic debate.

A telegram from Yeh Ting and Hsiang Yin dated Dec. 7 did not mention the question of moving north of the Yellow River, but set forth certain conditions to the New Fourth's transfer to the north bank of the Yangtze. The New Fourth had to receive its financial allowance, money for winter uniforms, and guarantees that it would not be attacked by "friendly" troops while engaged in the dangerous removal across the river. Munitions were also demanded.

The Communists refuse to move before receiving supplies. The Central Government refuses supplies until the transfer is effected.

The most serious conflict, however, centers about that part of the New Fourth Army north of the Yangtze, in northern Kingsu. Throughout the first half of December serious clashes took place in northern Kiangsu between the New Fourth and the troops of Li Ming-yang and Han Ke-chun. A truce was effected about two weeks ago.

Reds Fear Encirclement

The New Fourth Army is situated between the Grand Canal and the sea, south of Hwaian. Nearer the Grand Canal are the troops of Li Ming-yang and Han Ke-chun. To the north are three detachments of the Eighth Route Army which have come down from Shantung. A new Fourth Army unit under Lo Ping-huei (about 5,000 men) is on its way to Kiangsu from central Anhwei around the northern tip of Hungtze Lake. Thus the Communists in central China are more or less concentrating in northern Kiangsu. They total between 20,000 and 30,000 men.

Central Government troops are moving in such a way that the Communists claim they are being surrounded.

Other Central Government troops are advancing west to east near Hsuchow, in the northeastern tip of Kiangsu. Another force is coming southward from Shantung. The Communists fear that these two forces will co-operate with Li's troops to encircle the New Fourth and the three detachments of the Eighth Route Army.

Obviously the present situation contains the germ of a major conflict. Some government circles are openly advocating "drastic measures" against the Communists. The only safeguard is the realization of all sensible people that civil war would play into the hands of the Japanese and Wang Ching-wei.

British Aid Predicts U. S.-Japanese Crisis

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Jan. 21

A British Consular official's advice to certain British residents to leave Japan "before the impending crisis in American-Japanese relations comes to a head" was disclosed by reliable informants today.

Wilfred M. McVittie, Acting Consul General in Yokohama, was said to have sent a letter of warning to a selected list of about 30 Britons in his district. Why these were selected was not explained. It was said that Britons in Tokyo and other cities received no such letters.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21—While internal dissensions within the Chiang Kai-shek camp have by no means been smoothed over, the general impression here is that the dispute between General Chiang and the Communist Fourth Route Army will not develop into a major split. One of the principal grounds for this assumption is that the other powerful Communist force, the Eighth Route Army, is still continuing its loyalty to General Chiang.

In an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 13, General Chiang had stated that "there is no chance of any break in our united front against Japanese aggression." In effect Communist leaders, while deploring the differences with the Chungking Administration, have pledged continued adherence to unified action against Japan.

The Japanese have naturally been making the most of differences among the Chinese, but apparently Chungking is not worried and is not changing its plans. Chungking has vehemently denied reports that Moscow has been protesting the disarming of some of the Communist troops, following reported Communist action in disarming 10,000 Kuomintang soldiers who had been sent to eject them from their station in Anhui Province.

On the other hand, the Eighth Route Army is stated to have been displeased with their colleagues of the Fourth Route Army for taking the law into their own hands without consulting the other Communist leaders.

No Real Danger

While the dispute is the most serious affair of recent months and appears to mean that bickering and quarrels will go on for some time, particularly in view of the fundamental divergence of political views between Communism and Kuomintang, the fact remains that all factions regard the Japanese as their chief antagonists and are concentrating all their energies in that direction. There appears at present to be no danger of civil war, or of discord leading to capitulation.

Whatever influences are at work in China are Chinese. There has been no period in the history of China's present national government when there has been less sign of foreign influence.

The trouble started with the closing of the Burma Road, China's main artery of supplies, by the British July 18, a move which considerably weakened Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's authority and brought a state of restlessness among the Communists. The Fourth Route Army, stationed on the rich lands of the Yangtse began to agitate for a national assembly—a plan which it attempted to rush through and pack with Communists. At the same time, being communistic, it aroused the apprehensions of the Chinese landowners of the Yangtse.

Assembly Plans Suppressed

When the Burma Road was reopened in October, with supplies and funds forthcoming from Britain and America, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek regained his influence and promptly set out to re-establish control over his Communist associates. He suppressed the plans for a national assembly—apparently temporarily, since he indicated in his interview with the Monitor that he would stand by his democratic ideals.

Further, he ordered the Fourth Route Army to leave the Yangtse and move away to the north. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, War Minister in November, gave the Fourth Army until Dec. 19 to leave its quarters south of the river. The Communist leaders asked for delay and made certain demands for release of Communists who had been detained, for freedom of the army commanders from close supervision at Chungking and for equal treatment of the Fourth Route Army in regard to supplies of ammunition.

There were minor clashes between the Chiang forces and the Communists demanded to be sent back to the Yiangtse Valley. Whether General Chiang can retain control of the situation still remains to be seen.

Soviet-Japanese Fishing Pact

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, said today that renewal for another year of an agreement permitting Japanese fishing in Russian waters "doubtlessly constitutes a step forward in the matter of improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations."

The renewed agreement, signed by the Premier-Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, and the Japanese Ambassador, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, last night, requires a 20 per cent increase in rentals and taxes payable by Japanese fishery owners, Tass reported.

Last year, the agency said, Japanese payments for exploitation of 20 canneries and 39 fishing lots in Soviet territorial waters totaled 8,965,907 rubles.

[In foreign trade, the ruble has a nominal value of 19 cents, but special conditions surrounding its purchase power make accurate conversion into dollars impossible.]

The officials who announced the renewed compact agreed also to establishment of a joint commission to negotiate a permanent fisheries agreement. The current pact will expire next Dec. 31.

Fishing rights off Russia's east coast are vital to Japan, for fishing is one of her principal industries and fish an important item in its national diet.

Britain 'at New Top' Athlone Declares

TORONTO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Earl of Athlone called upon the British people to "steel our hearts and clench our fists" in fighting for "the cause of freedom."

Addressing Empire and Canadian Club members, the Governor-General urged his audience to prove, "as we are proving every day," that the British Empire never has been greater.

"We are fighting not only our own battle for our own freedom," he said. "There are millions of people throughout the world, and especially in occupied Europe, looking to us and to us alone for deliverance."

Driver of Vice-Presidents

WASHINGTON, Jan 21 (AP)—Thomas E. Harty, chauffeur who has driven every Vice-President since Charles G. Dawes, will pilot the private car of Henry A. Wallace, the new Vice-President. As a parting gift to Mr. Harty, John N. Garner, the retiring Vice-President, arranged a $300 yearly increase in his salary.

'Special Envoy' Views Britain

Wide World Radiophoto

Prime Minister Winston Churchill

President Roosevelt's personal envoy in Great Britain pays a visit to a northern naval station accompanied by the head of the British Government. On Jan. 17, Mr. Hopkins broke his silence with an address to a small group of Air Raid Precaution workers. His remarks were not published. Asked when he would return home, Mr. Hopkins replied: "When I am through."

Harry L. Hopkins

Japanese Minister Hopes U. S. Will Reflect on Its Attitude

By the Associated Press

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka expressed "earnest hope" today that the United States would reflect seriously on her attitude toward Japan's ambitions in greater East Asia both "for the sake of peace in the Pacific and the sake of peace in the world in general."

The United States, Mr. Matsuoka told the Japanese Diet has "evinced no adequate understanding of the fact that the establishment of common prosperity throughout greater East Asia is a matter of vital concern to Japan."

Declaring the United States "apparently entertains the idea that her own first line of national defense lies . . . not only along the eastern Pacific, but even as far as China and the south seas," Mr. Matsuoka said, it would ill-become her to accuse Japan of having "ambitious designs."

"I, for one," Mr. Matsuoka declared, "believe that such a position assumed on the part of the United States would not be calculated to contribute toward promotion of world peace.

Regret Attitude

"Speaking frankly, I should extremely regret such an attitude of the United States for the sake of peace in the Pacific and also for the state of the world in general."

The Foreign Minister urged the United States to "realize her responsibility for the maintenance of peace, reflect deeply on her attitude with truly God-fearing duty . . . and bend her utmost efforts to allay an impending crisis in civilization."

"The prevailing confusion of international situation shows no sign of subsiding, but on the contrary it tends to increase. Should the United States unfortunately become involved in the European war and should Japan, too, be compelled to participate in war, another great world war both in name and reality would ensue and precipitate a situation which would defy all attempt at saving it.

"Should the was take its furious course, unleashing formidable new weapons which have not hitherto been used, no one could guarantee that it could not develop into a war spelling the downfall of modern civilization."

Since the United States abrogated the trade treaty with Japan in July, 1939, Mr. Matsuoka said, the United States "has been enforcing in succession embargoes and restrictions on exports to Japan . . . and this tendency has been so greatly aggravated recently that Japan must meet the situation adequately prepared.

Only Course

"No other course is left to Japan but to go forward with perfecting herself as a state highly organized for national defense, not only in order to meet this pressure but also to secure economic life on a self-supply and self-sufficiency within the region of greater east Asia."

In this connection he said trade negotiations were under way with French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies regarding the "purchases of oil and other urgent questions."

These two territories, he declared, "if only for geographical reasons, should be in intimate and inseparable relationship with our country," and added:

"Therefore, a situation which has hitherto thwarted development of this natural relationship must be thoroughly remedied and relations of good neighborliness secured for the promotion of mutual prosperity."

He also had a friendly word for Thailand in her border dispute with French Indo-China.

"Japan," he said, "as leader in east Asia, cannot afford to remain indifferent to such a dispute, which she hopes will be settled at the earlies possible opportunity."

And he recalled Japan's friendship for Thailand in memory of Thailand's abstention from voting in the League of Nations' assembly dealing with Japan's part in the Manchurian affair in 1933.

He referred to the "miserable plight" of Chiang Kai-shek's regime which, he said, continued to resist Japan because of "its misplaced hopes in assistance from Great Britain and the United States, especially the latter."

Highly Problematical

Because of large-scale American plans to aid Britain, and the bombing of the Burma Road, he said "it therefore seems highly problematical what assistance Great Britain and the United States actually can afford the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

In referring to Italy's military operations he said "there appear to be various species of malicious propoganda circulated on this, but I have no doubt that our ally, Italy, will attain her object before long."

Mr. Matsuoka left no doubt that Japan is "determined to go forward with the work of stabilization for the east."

To aid in this work, Japan is endeavoring to "bring about a far-reaching readjustment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, the Foreign Minister asserted, emphasizing that the three-power pact was in no way directed against Moscow.

In line with Japan's desire for a rapprochement with Russia, Mr. Matsuoka announced signing of a new fisheries pact, replacing one which expired Dec. 21 and giving Japan certain rights in Russia's far eastern waters.

Mr. Matsuoka declared the government was seeking a speedy settlement of "the China incident" and said armed resistance by the regime of Generalissmo Chiang Kai-shek has "notably declined."

The regime "is still advocating national reconstruction through continued resistance against Japan," however, largely due to "misplaced hopes in assistance from Great Britain and the United States—especially the latter," Mr. Matsuoka said.

The Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China, "if only for geographical reasons, should be in a state of intimate and inseparable relationship" with Japan, Mr. Matsuoka asserted.

He recalled that "a cultural agreement" was signed with Brazil last September, and that Japan and Argentina had agreed to elevate their legations to embassies.

Liner at Shanghai Takes on Americans

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Jan. 21

The liner President Taft will sail for the United States tomorrow with 165 passengers, most of them Americans leaving the Orient in response to the U. S. State Department's advice. The total responding to the advice as a result will be brought to about 4,000 for the whole Orient.

Japan Turns To Argentina For Supplies

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Baron Shu Tomii, former Minister to Canada and former Consul-General in San Francisco, today was named Japan's first Ambassador to Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Japan has turned to Argentina for supplies of strategic war materials denied it by the export restrictions of the United States and Great Britain.

Japanese steamers sailing from the River Plate today are carrying home about 45 per cent of Argentina's total production of wolfram—from which is extracted tungsten for the hardening of steel—as well as substantial quantities of other minerals needed to keep the Japanese war machine functioning.

Argentine production of wolfram—about 1,200 tons in 1939—has virtually doubled as a result of the heavy foreign demand. Export statistics show Japan is buying slightly less than half the total produced while the remainder, about 55 per cent goes to the United States.

Mining sources said Japanese agents have been buying eagerly, in some cases paying up to 6,000 pesos (about $1,500) per ton as measured in tungsten content, against 4,000 pesos (about $1,000) per ton, the present price under contracts for delivery in New York.

In addition to minerals produced in Argentina, Japanese agents have been buying up products of other American nations, shipping them from Buenos Aires. Recently a United States ship brought in from New York several thousand bags of vanadium ore, consigned to a Buenos Aires firm. The bags were never brought ashore, but transferred in lighters to a Kobe-bound Japanese steamer. Import document said the ore originated in Tampico, Mexico.

The growth of Japanese buying in Argentina has paralleled a drive to boost political and cultural relations with this country. Recently both the Tokyo and Buenos Aires Governments approved boosting their respective legations to Embassy status. At the same time the Japanese opened a large tourist bureau in Buenos Aires.

Chinese Greeting Sent To President Roosevelt

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 21 (AP)—Lin Sen chairman of the national Government of China, telgraphed congratulations yesterday to President Roosevelt on his inauguration day.

It was 1 a. m. today, in China when the President took office for the third term at noon in Washington.

"Sincerely hope ever increasing cordiality which marks relation between our countries will be continued and strengthened during your administration," said the message. "Also wish you best of health and prosperity to United States of America."

U. S. Urged to Leave Draftees in Colleges

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 21 (AP)—Dr. Lee Paul Sieg, President of the University of Washington, said yesterday he believed the United States would be pursuing a short sighted policy if it takes university undergraduates from school to serve in the Army.

"National defense is more than mere manpower—the training of men to shoot guns," Dr. Sieg said. "We need leaders more than anything.

"Although the colleges and universities produce about 9,000 Reserve officers a year as compared with 400 each from West Point and Annapolis, the draft law makes no provision for these potential leaders."

"I am not asking special consideration for these young men, except the consideration the Government owes itself."

Nazi Announcer Praises British Radio in Wartime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"London goes on with its radio programs as if nothing had ever happened—people singing in their shelters; report from a cricket match; nice and clever people make their talks; there is more dance music than before; male and female announcers face the mike briskly and nicely as if air-raids were a thing they had heard of in a fairy tale. I think we must respect them for this."

The above is not a bit of self-praise from a British newspaper, but a statement by the announcer from one of the German radio stations. It is an unsolicited testimonial which was radiocast from Zeesen in December last in its transmission for Australia and the Far East.

Listeners in Britain have to put up with indifferent reception when the sirens have sounded their warning. This is due to the strength of the signals being cut down to avoid giving directional assistance to enemy airplanes. This certainly spoils musical programs but allows one to hear news bulletins fairly clearly. Unlike the German stations which close down when the Royal Air Force is flying over Germany, the British Broadcasting Corporation has never gone off the air entirely owing to "enemy action."

German Radio

It was announced recently from German long-wave Deutschlandsender station that special war conditions had made it necessary to close down "rather early" in the evening hours. Then were given the names of 28 transmitters which would cease work at 6:15 p. m. after which listeners were told that they would have to tune in to Breslau (in Silesia). As it turned out, on that very day Deutschlandsender closed down at 5:30 p. m. and even Breslau was off the air for an hour and a half during that evening. This applies not only to Germany itself but to those countries which she has occupied and whose radio she controls.

In Britain there has seldom been a night, even during the most widespread enemy raids, when B. B. C. programs have been driven off the air. There has been a daily double program, one for 17 hours for the Home Service, and one of 14 hours for the Forces, with News Bulletins six times a day. There is, in addition, a shortwave transmission for each service for those living beyond the range of medium wave-lengths.

Talks on America

An interesting series of talks started on Jan. 13, and is being given once a week which should help British listeners to understand the background of American affairs and of the critical discussions now going on between Great Britain and the United States. Some of the incidents in the story of the States which are dealt with are 'The Covered Wagon,' the streets of New York, a cotton plantation in the South, a farmer in the Middle West, and so on.

Then will come talks on the problems of the United States—unemployment, the Dust Bowl, political problems such as the New Deal, and the tremendous racial one of welding a nation out of the Indian, the Negro, the Anglo-Saxon, German, Italian, and Irish. Later talks will look further afield and consider the special interests of the United States in relation to the other countries of the American continent and finally the relation of the United States to the Old World.

British Put Faith in Sea Power

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield told the Royal Empire Society today that Britain is building more than 100 ships for naval and air force purposes and "the sea situation is showing continual improvement."

Construction of the new vessels, which will include 64 patrol ships and 26 mine sweepers, shows Britain firmly believes that ships and not planes command the seas, Lord Chatfield said.

"If that had not been true the Empire would have ceased to exist, and we would have been enslaved and His Majesty's Dominions and Colonies parceled out to other envious races," he declared.

"We need not be concerned by the recent air attack in the Mediterranean," he said. "It was no more severe than the home fleet suffered in the North Sea years ago. If you fight hard, you must expect losses.

"We take confidence that if we lost a cruiser (the Southampton), it was the first large ship sunk as a consequence of air attack in 18 months of war.

"The Empire is a sound affair, and we need not fear it is going to perish from air attack. . . ."

Declaring "not one battleship has so far been sunk by enemy air action," Lord Chatfield said the "battlefleet truly controls the seas and the war. It is the queen on the chessboard, the fullback of the British Navy."

Polish Submarine

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—A new Polish submarine named the Sokol (the Hawk) was launched at a North British port Jan. 19 in the presence of Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in exile, and Admiral Sir Max Horton, head of the British submarine service.

The Sokol, it was disclosed yesterday, will replace the submarine Orzel whose loss was announced by the British Government Dec. 6, 1940.

Tennessee Tax Proposed On Newspapers, Radio

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Bills which would amend Tennessee's General Revenue Act to impose a 3 per cent gross receipts tax on newspapers, periodicals and radio stations were introduced yesterday in the Senate by a delegation of 14 Senators. Revenue from the taxes would go to elementary and high schools.

Travel

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Crossword Quiz Answers

S	T	A	T	U	E			S	P	I	D	E	R	
G	A	M	E			C	O	I	N				U	
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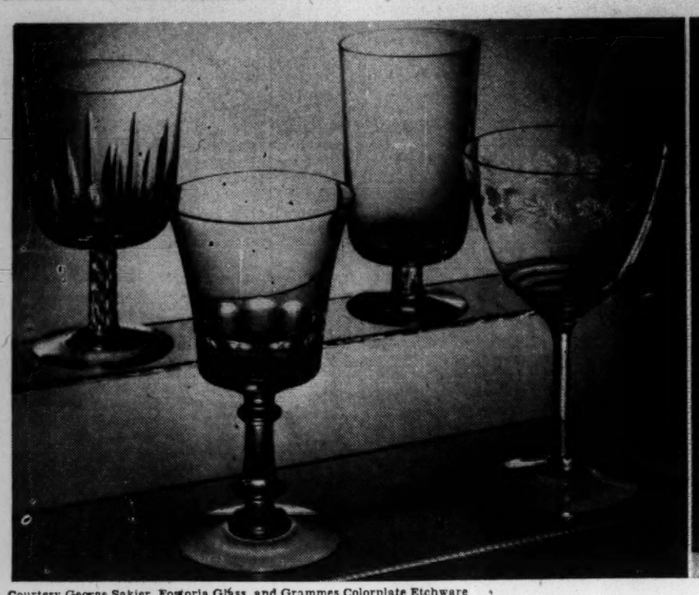
Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



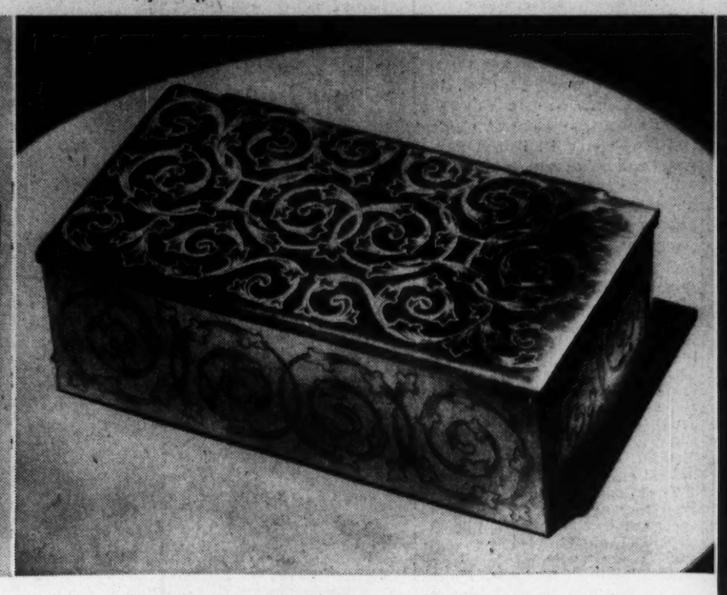
Courtesy George Sakier, Fostoria Glass, and Grammes Colorplate Etchware

Glasses Designed by George Sakier for Fostoria Glass

Simplicity, variety, and dignity are seen in the lines of the water glasses in their decorative cutting and in the delicate etching of one of them.

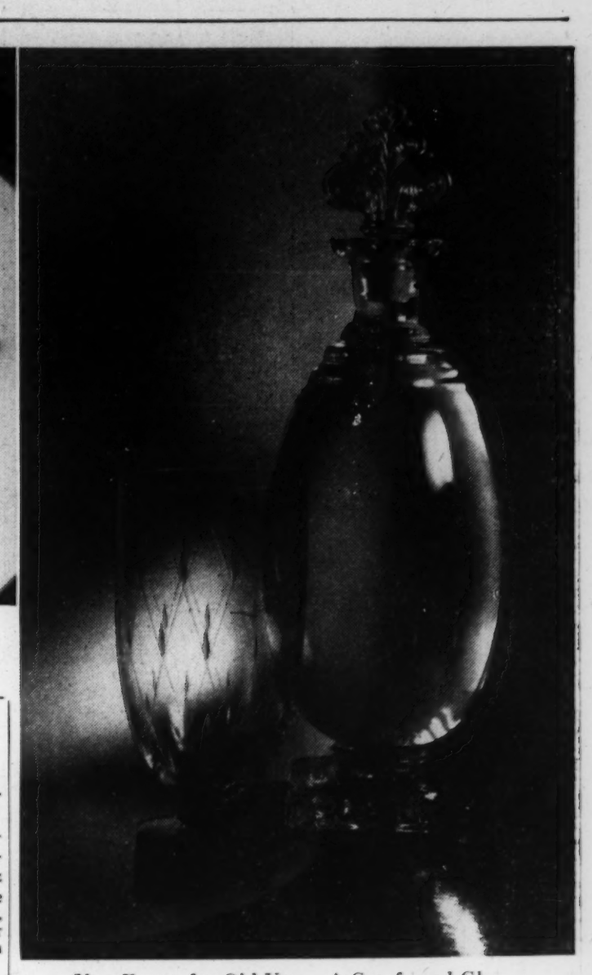
A Metal Book End

Black and silver aluminite finish on colorplate etchware.



A Colorplate Etchware Box, Designed by George Sakier

The metal is brass, silver plated and etched in a flamboyant scroll design. It is another example of machine products embodying high artistic merit.



New Forms for Old Uses—A Carafe and Glass

Here again, George Sakier has collaborated with Fostoria Glass in applying design of marked distinction to machine-made articles.

More Beauty Through Mass Production Is George Sakier's Objective

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Materials are complex, capable of surprising development and yet individually constituted for certain natural functions. A profound and subtle knowledge of them is possessed by George Sakier, mechanical engineer and industrial artist. For many years he was president of the accessories division of American Radiator Company and as such created the luxurious bathrooms for which America is famous. He is chief designer for Fostoria Glass and for Grammes Colorplate Etchware and has very recently accepted a similar appointment with a ceramic company, shortly to be announced. Its products, he told me, will illustrate and advance the new position which America is taking in decorative arts.

"An artist," he said, as we talked in his pleasant studio, round which scampered two Siamese kittens, "is an individual able to get his ideas through the obstructing wall between imagination and fulfilment. I am sure many people have extremely clever conceptions, worth concrete realization, but their authors lack this faculty, so nothing comes of all their fine thinking. A writer's thought clothes itself in words, whereas an artist thinks in forms and colors. The number of forms I think in seems inexhaustible."

He took from his working table a heavy portfolio with drawings of forms brought into various relationships with one another so as to build up compositions. Far from being arbitrary masses, on form for form's sake, each was an interpretation of some material, a statement of its character, a revelation of its individuality.

A New Trend

Then he opened the doors of an entire wall of cabinets in which were drawn up in brilliant array, delicate stemware, bowls, dishes plates, vases, candlesticks, all of Fostoria Glass. His designs impose little decoration on the purity and transparency of the material, but are so conceived as to set free the reflections of light and color which readily spring from its substance.

"At this instant," he said, "there is a trend away from utter simplicity to ornament, as you will see by this piece with its elaborated handle and this candelabrum with the pendants. However, when it can be achieved without violation of the material and in mass production, one need not cavil."

Mass production as a social force, is Mr. Sakier's dogma. He is insistent that beauty in common things should be within the reach of all who enjoy it, or could learn to do so, if given opportunity. Once he declined to participate in an exhibition of major importance because the director would not admit a series of excellent designs by various unknown workers, because they were destined for sale in a chain store of the five-cents-to-a-dollar classification.

Metals fascinate him and he is doing original work in developing their inherent qualities. It is a new thought to many of us, that metals have grains just as woods have, They are particularly the property, he told me, of the harder metals, and of these when rolled. Certainly the softening surface effect produced on brass when thus textured could give a new and more flattering connotation to our adjective, "brazen." In the future a brazen individual may signify one of gentle mien!

Just as Mr. Sakier is inwardly compelled to develop in materials all their specific attributes, so is he uneasy when he looks at a machine that is not being used for everything of which it is capable. He looked at the machine by which Grammes manufacture their ornamental nameplates, stampings for motor cars and radio cabinets and similar commodities, as well as advertising novelties and premiums. He thought it a waste they should not be utilized also to make decorative accessories for the amenities of home life—such accessories as could take their place in the company of fine glass, pottery and textiles.

They were well adapted to such an output; all that was required were designs and a few unique finishes, to extend the scope of this merchandise to the rich and important field and domestic decoration. Using brass as basic material, he lengthened the working day of wheels, pistons and belts and assisted them to produce trays, boxes, dishes, bookends and dinner services.

By urging and stimulating brilliant chemists and metallurgists of the Company, it proved possible to develop novel and lovely finishes, greatly enriching the interest and attractiveness of the materials. One of them is a plating with a copper solution which deposits crystals on the brass, while by technical means a series of several hundred colors can be extracted from one solution. A combination of gold, silver and red, with an iridescent effect, is particularly striking.

A New Process

The plating becomes integrated in the material and under no circumstances will crack or peel. Another finish gives an antique silver effect and an enameling process simulates cloisonné. In this colors are baked enamels, laid between the metal lines of a pattern.

I put down a bookend etched with a Doric column that I particularly admired, and rose to go.

"An industrial designer," said Mr. Sakier, "should pursue his career with a sense of social responsibility. His ideas ought to result in expanding the industries he works with, in broadening the artistic horizon for his artisans and in enriching life for the public he serves. He should be supple and sensible, avoiding fads and isms."

"Except functional-ism?" I queried.

"Even that ism," he insisted. "Function has always been passionately served by designers. Why pretend it is something new today and make it a doctrine with a big name? Why risk making it something academic?"

New York Auctions

French and other European furniture and decorations, antique textiles, paintings, silver and rugs, the property of Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, New York, with property of Mrs. William Beard, New York, and other owners will be dispersed at public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East Fifty-seventh Street (N. Y. C.), Friday and Saturday afternoons, Jan. 24 and 25, following exhibition each weekday to the day of sale.

An extensive group of French furniture includes eighteenth and early nineteenth century chairs in needlepoint, tapestry or damask; tables with marquetry decoration, commodes, carved and gilded mirrors, and other useful pieces. A few notable items are a Louis XV inlaid acajou and tulipwood commode by Louis Delaître; a Louis XVI palissander marquetry commode by Jean-Francois Leleu; a pair of Louis XVI carved and gilded armchairs covered in Aubusson tapestry of the period; and a Louis XVI inlaid poudreuse.

Furniture Listed

In the group of Italian and other oak and walnut furniture, there are sets of carved walnut armchairs in seventeenth century Oudenaarde tapestry; pairs of Italian state chairs; Gothic crédences; Italian Renaissance intarsia two-part cabinets; buffets, tables, choir stalls and chests. Also listed are William and Mary sofas and chairs covered in sixteenth and seventeenth century Brussels and Flemish tapestry.

A carved cinnabar lacquer eight-fold palace screen is richly ornamented with jade, agates, quartz and mother of pearl. There are wrought iron lecterns, torchères, candelabra and parcel-gilded altar candlesticks, chiefly in Italian Gothic or Renaissance styles.

Many Other Items

Polychromed stucco relief of the Madonna and Child is by Lucca Della Robbia; an important Empire bronze doré table garniture by Pierre Philippe Thomire, many of whose masterpieces were produced for Napoleon. Louis XVI and Empire gilded bronze and marble mantel clocks and carved ivory ornaments are other items.

Among damasks, brocades, velvets and embroideries are an Elizabethan petit point border exquisitely worked with rustic scenes; a rare Italian Gothic cut velvet and needlepointed half-chasuble; a French sixteenth-seventeenth century gold needlepointed crimson velvet cope; a Louis XV rose crimson silk and gold brocade coverlet; and orphreys, table covers, cushions and hangings.

Of special interest among the Oriental rugs are a Khorassan palace carpet; a Kirman palace carpet with a field of the flower-garden type; an antique Fereghan Herati carpet; and other choice weaves. Several Aubusson carpets also are present.

Club's Annual Review

Again the public is reminded of the broad and serious research carried on by members of the Wedgwood Club, as Number 7 in its series of annual reviews appears in the usual format of four by six inches, this time with over one hundred pages.

Josiah Wedgwood was in many ways the foremost English potter of his time, and probably the only one whose leadership was recognized by contemporaries in Europe. His friendships among people of wealth and of title, the patronage of royalty and his interests in public affairs gave his career numerous phases of activity, and supplies the collector of his wares with abundant incidental byways for exploration.

The President of the Wedgwood Club is Charles P. Gorely, Jr.; Mrs. Gorely is Secretary and editor of the annual review. Apparently they find no end of topics allied with the central subject, so the seven regular meetings held from October to June were diverse in their purposes.

Each session is reported, and seems to have been packed with such valuable information that its recording in this permanent form becomes a real contribution to all collectors of ceramics of the period. The authoritative character of the material and the unusual quality of writing will commend it also to many whose concern with collecting is slight and casual. The booklet is sent free to members of the Wedgwood Club, and is supplied to others at $1.25 per copy, post paid. Mrs. Gorely's address is Wellesley Hills, Mass.

The Last Period of Old English Pottery, 1790—1840

By Nina Fletcher Little

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From 1775 to 1800 saw great strides in the field of English potting. From a simple trade in which many of the country potters had their kilns in their own back yards, potting became a leading industry, centered in the county of Staffordshire. Large factories, and countless smaller ones, came into existence, many of them turning out the same products, but with varying degrees of excellence. There were, however, three outstanding kinds of ware which were sent to America in large quantities between 1790 and 1840, and which may still be found in the United States.

One of the most popular of these was lustre, the term applying to the metallic glaze which covered the bodies of pieces. This type of glazing was used as early as the tenth century in Egypt, and reached great excellence in Spain and Italy in the 1400s and 1500s. After that time it gradually disappeared, to be rediscovered in England about 1800 through experiments carried on by a number of different potters.

Several metallic oxides were used to produce different effects. These resulted in the so-called copper, gold, silver, and pink lustre. A variant was the "silver resist," which was obtained by dipping the pieces in a platinum solution after having covered parts of the body, in the form of a pattern, with wax. When the wax was removed the pattern showed through, having "resisted" the glaze. Many pitchers were decorated in combinations of lustre such as the jug in Illustration 1. The background here is of copper, the white leaves in upper band done by the "resist" method. The lower band is rose-spotted lustre, sometimes called "Sunderland" because so much of it was made in that town on the northeast coast of England.

After the American Revolution English potters conceived the idea of decorating some of their pieces with American patriotic scenes, designed to appeal to the imaginations, and flatter the sensibilities of the young Republic. This experiment met with such success that thousands of pieces, decorated solely for the American market, found their way across the ocean between 1800 and 1840. Lustre pieces decorated in this manner are not often found, but the jug in Illus. 2 is an interesting example. It bears a medallion of Cornwallis "resigning his sword at Yorktown" at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Probably the earliest group of wares to be decorated with American scenes were cream colored jugs, plates, and bowls which are known as "Liverpool," because many of them were manufactured there, at the Herculaneum Pottery. These fine pieces bore printed views of our Revolutionary war, portraits of Washington, Lafayette, and other statesmen, drawings of ships flying the stars and stripes, Masonic emblems, political cartoons, and many other designs.

Patriotic Designs

After 1799 Washington was portrayed by many eulogistic designs. These pitchers are sometimes found with the date 1804 under the spout. The large jug No. 3 has a representation of the famous ship Constitution, which the English had good cause to remember, and which is still preserved as a heritage from the first American Navy. These patriotic pieces are an interesting commentary on the business acumen of John Bull of 140 years ago. They were decorated when hard feeling between the two countries was at its height, and yet they praise the American cause at the expense of the British with a conviction that is truly amazing.

Immediately following Liverpool ware came historical blue Staffordshire. Made in the county of Staffordshire by more than thirty firms of English potters, it appeared between 1820 and 1840, in almost every American household. Although the process of transfering printed patterns to china was discovered about 1756, blue was not one of the first colors used. In fact the first blue-printed dinner set is not supposed to have been made until 1780.

Until about 1815, Chinese designs were largely used, with landscapes in manner of the old "Willow" pattern, and definite scenes were not used until about 1818. From that time on, however, hardly an important event, a well known building, or a notable personage escaped delineation on this popular tableware.

Each Uses Special Borders

All big potting firms such as Wood, Ridgway, Stevenson, Clews and Stubbs, issued whole sets of views enclosed in each one's special borders. Enoch Wood used, among others, two varieties of sea shell borders; Joseph Stubbs combined flowers with outstretched eagles; Ridgway used medallions of conventionalized flowers. Dinner sets pictured all the important cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Ridgway called one set "Beauties of America," which depicted the notable almshouses, hospitals and penitentiaries, as well as the banks and churches.

Early modes of travel by train and steamboat were not neglected, and scenic beauty spots such as the Catskill mountains and Hudson River appeared on platters and soup tureens. The coming of Lafayette to America on his second visit in 1824 provided the potters with many interesting scenes, such as his arrival at Castle Garden, New York, which is shown in Illustration No. 4.

Such an event as the opening of Erie Canal in 1825, an inland waterway designed to link Buffalo and the Great Lakes with the Hudson River and New York, was attended by many celebrations all along its route, which was traversed with much ceremony by Lafayette and Governor Clinton. The plate numbered 6 shows part of the Canal at Little Falls. The Capitol at Washington, taken from an engraving published in London in 1831, appears on the left plate, No. 5. It is surmounted by portraits of Jefferson and Lafayette, and a small view of the Canal at Rochester is worked into the bottom of the view.

After 1830 dark blue printed ware began to go out of fashion, views in other colors such as pink, lilac, black and brown taking its place. Some of these are interesting, but in general they are not considered as desirable as the earlier dark blue pieces.

Typical Examples of Common English Table Ware of 1820-1840

No. 1. Copper luster pitcher with band of rose-spotted "Sunderland" luster. Boston Museum. No. 2. Copper luster jug, with decoration—Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown. Author's collection. No. 3. Liverpool pitcher, decorated with the American ship Constitution, famous in war of 1812. Courtesy Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities. No. 4. Blue Staffordshire platter: Lafayette's Landing at Castle Garden. Author's collection. No. 5. Also "Old Blue"; scene of Capitol and portraits of Jefferson and Lafayette. Author's collection. No. 6. A view of the Erie Canal at Little Falls, a plate by Enoch Wood. Note contrasting borders, No. 5 being by Stevenson. Author's collection.

Note to American Readers from British Advertisers

Under present conditions certain mails have been delayed and may possibly be lost, and in these circumstances it would be greatly appreciated if our American friends will kindly repeat in the earliest possible mail, any instructions or orders which may have been sent during the last two months. Whilst instructions previously sent may still come to hand, it will obviously expedite matters, and enable more prompt attention to be given.

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Plans for World Peace Day Launched by Private Fliers

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thoroughly concerned with the eventual elimination of all but military and air line flying as war progresses (with its possible concomitant "M-Day"), private flying interests of the United States are now engaged in formulating a "P-Day policy. This will be the inevitable day when peace comes to the world and the varnish suddenly fall off military flying.

The Private Fliers Association, organized in 1933, and which has crystallized much of the opinion of private flying (as distinguished from commercial), has already fostered the idea of a Civil Air Reserve. This would be a form of Federally - controlled, supervised and subsidized civilian flying activity.

Looking beyond its Civil Air Reserve plan, the Private Fliers Association argues that the conditions under and Air Reserve may function will not express the traditional American point of view—nor is it the peacetime attitude of the PFA.

The PFA feels that if private flying is to resume where it left off, with peace—"P-Day"—there must be some sort of plan to insure return of the private flying viewpoint—otherwise there may be a delay of years in the resumption of progress.

Though it has no "P-Day" plan, the PFA has advanced a four-point plan with the following objectives:

1. A practical "united front" with other interested organizations within the sphere of private (non-commercial) flying interests.
2. Support for, and aid in working out, a "Civilian Air Reserve."
3. Inauguration of a "P-Day" plan for private flying, and maintenance during any restrictive period of interest in the problems to come with peace.
4. Continued publicity as an adjunct of foregoing objectives.

C. P. Air Move

A second transcontinental air line in Canada and the possibility of a second trans-Pacific air route are in the making as possible peacetime developments with the reported purcha last week by the Canadian Pacific Railway of three Canadian air lines. The C. P., according to a Canadin Press story from the Toronto Star, was reported to be embarking on a program estimated to amount to $12,000,000 in the acquisition of other companies and the development of air services across the Dominion. The companies purchased by Canadian Pacific were the Yukon Southern Air Transport, operating from Vancouver, British Columbia, and Edmonton, Alberta, into the Yukon district; the Ginger Coote Airways, opearting from Vancouver to Vancouver Island and the Mackenzie Air Service, operating out of Edmonton into the Mackenzie River basin. Other companies on which negotiations were reported were Wings, Ltd., in Ontario; Airways, Ltd., in Manitoba, and Starrett Airways in the Ontario-Manitoba mining area.

Canadian Pacific is said to be already a majority stockholder in Canadian Airways, Ltd., a Dominion-wide concern. Canadian Airways operates out of Vancouver; Edmonton; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Sioux Lookout, Ontario; Montreal and Rimouski, Quebec, and Moncton, New Brunswick, and performs numerous charter services into the northernmost areas of the Dominion. If Canadian Airways merely connected up its operating bases it would have Canada's northernmost transcontinental air line.

The Canadian Pacific is also said to be a majority shareholder in Canadian Airways. Significantly enough, Sir Edward Beatty, C. P. head, is President of Canadian Airway. The Toronto report also mentioned the possibility of establishing service to Alaska, Siberia, Moscow and Shanghai from Vancouver.

Whether the transcontinental or trans-Pacific schemes hatch or not, one thing is certain: the combination of lines in which C. P. now has an interest by stockholding, purchase or negotiation, constitute an air freight hauling business matched by no company in North America, with the possible exception of Lowell Yerex's TACA in Honduras.

A Panama Bouquet

Senoritas Don National Costume

They are ready for the National Carnival which will open Feb. 22

Tropical Islands Glitter In Light of Carnival Time

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is carnival time in those delightful tropical lands which have been made such popular cruise resorts in the past few years by American travelers. Panama, Havana, Puerto Rico, and Haiti, all have scheduled colorful fetes for its visitors this winter.

Starting the Carnival ball rolling is Puerto Rico's annual fete, opening on Feb. 6. As a special feature of the carnival, beauty queens will be chosen from the island's senoritas. During the 18-day fiesta period, American tourists visiting San Juan on the Borinquen and Coamo of the Porto Rico Line will have an opportunity to see Uncle Sam's tropical island in its gayest mood.

On Feb. 22 two famous Carnivals will open. Panama starts its four days of celebration on this date as does Havana, the exception being that Cubans extend their festivities for four weeks.

The traditional national costume known as "Pollera" will be worn by the senoritas of Panama. Here also will be featured the crowning of the Queen. The Panama Line, serving this tropical Republic, offers cruises which take in the annual Carnival.

There is considerable interest among Americans in Havana's Carnival and already indications are, according to the Cuba Mail Line, that the Oriente, luxury cruise ship, will sail with capacity crowds during Cuba's celebrations.

Mid-West Carnival

The Mardi Gras of the North, St. Paul's famous Winter Carnival, with its many colorful parades, winter sports competitions, fireworks displays and crowning of the king and queen of the Carnival in a real ice palace, will be one of the major mid-western attractions from Feb. 1 through Feb. 9. The Chicago and North Western Railway Company, which operates the streamliner "400" direct to the twin cities, will offer low round-trip excursion fares to St. Paul during the Carnival.

Hotel Normandie

The new Hotel Normandie, which is now nearing completion in the suburbs of San Juan, Puerto Rico, promises to be one of the most attractive of all the resort hotels of the West Indies. Four stories high, the new hotel has 160 rooms. One of its features is the huge outdoor swimming pool located in the central court. This pool will be filled with salt water from the nearby ocean and will be constantly changed by a system of automatic pumps. It has been equipped with lights beneath the surface for evening bathing.

Summer Season Opens

It is the "good old summer time" in all of South America and Argentina, in preparation for the influx of American vacationists fleeing from winter, has just opened its famous Nahuel Huapi National Park, and with it the new Hotel Llao Llao. The new hotel, in the heart of the grand scenery of the Andes, is more a national monument than a mere hostelry. This famous Argentina summer resort may easily be reached by any American traveler aboard the fast ships of the Moore-McCormack Lines which now is featuring cruises to South America every two weeks. Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina, is one of the principal ports of call. By the way, in case you are wondering how to pronounce the name of the Llao Llao hotel, it is: zhah-o zhah-o.

New Ski Area

To the skier snow is always whiter on the other side of the fence so increasing numbers of ski enthusiasts, seeking virgin fields of snow in Quebec Province, have "discovered" a new and promising place in Bai St. Paul, about 60 miles below Quebec City and served by the Canadian National Railways. Hotels have made attractive rates; local interest furnished a chalet and a tow has been installed.

Tampa Celebrates

One of the greatest Florida attractions is the annual Tampa Fair presented in that charming Old World City between Feb. 4 and 15. Thousands of tourists from northern states visit this gulf port city as a continual round of entertainment and sporting events fill the visitor's calendar. Highlight of the two-week festival is the annual Gasparilla Carnival, a piratical invasion pageant during which the populace re-enacts the exploits of early Caribbean buccaneers. Seaboard Railway, serving this region with fast streamlined trains, reports heavy reservations during the month of February, an indication that Tampa will be invaded by throngs of visitors bent on spending gay days in celebrating this city's greatest annual pageant.

Defense Deal With Ecuador Is Said on Way

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 21 (AP)—A Western Hemisphere deal in which the United States would co-operate with Ecuador in building air and naval bases in the Galapagos Islands and help arbitrate the long-standing border dispute between Ecuador and Peru was reported under consideration here Jan. 19.

The Ecuadorean Government declined official confirmation or denial, but the story persisted in high political circles. Highly reliable information obtained at the capital at Quito indicated that:

1. The United States wants bases in the Galapagos, off Ecuador's Pacific Coast, only if they can be obtained with the complete approval and co-operation of the people of Ecuador.
2. Ecuadorean political leaders believe the people are ready to accept a proposition for bases because they are losing their fear of "Yankee imperialism" and feel that arming the strategically-located islands would protect Ecuador as greatly as it would the United States.

The islands command the Pacific approach to the Panama Canal.

President Arroyo del Rio said in an interview that Ecuador "desires with all fervor the defense of Continental America," and said:

"The moment has not yet come to determine the form of co-operation which Ecuador will be able to give in this defense, but when it does, Ecuador will give it within the pattern of her laws, maintaining unharmed the fullness of her sovereignty, and with a broad, comprehensive spirit."

An Ecuadorean argument against leasing Galapagos bases always has been that such a step might violate sovereign guarantees of its Constitution, but under a broad construction of the Constitution, such as the President implied, the lease of bases might be declared a move to national defense.

It was learned reliably that the Ecuadorean Government would like to settle its border dispute with Peru—for one thing, to remove possible provocation for incidents such as the outbreak at Quito last Sunday in which two rioters were shot dead, 17 wounded and 13 policemen hurt and was climaxed with the stoning of the President's palace. Police blamed Communist agents.

(As recently as Jan. 6 outbreaks of fighting between Ecuadorean and Peruvian guards along the disputed frontier have been reported.

(Authorized sources in Quito said the rioting and border incidents were related.)

These same sources said Ecuador was willing to have the border issue arbitrated, if such a proposal were acceptable to Peru, but did not want to risk a rebuff and would like to have the moral support of the United States.

Arbitration could take two forms, observers pointed out. One would be by renewal of the work of a commission which went to Washington several years ago but later broke off negotiations. The other would be through a five-nation arbitration commission provided by the Havana Pan-American Conference.

California University Gifts Total $200,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 21—Gifts totaling more than $200,000 were reported by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, at a recent meeting of the Board of Regents here. Chief among the bequests was one of $144,916.69, from the estate of Luke Kavanagh, a San Francisco court reporter. The major portion of Mr. Kavanagh's estate of more than $600,000 was given to educational institutions, it was said.

Other gifts included donation of $22,500 by Garret W. McEnerney, Regent of the University.

The Gardener Looks to His Tools

A gardener, like a carpenter, a garage mechanic, or a fisherman, needs certain tools for specific purposes. Furthermore he should have the best he can get. Most garden tools should last a lifetime and poor tools, because they break easily, or do their work inefficiently, are expensive in the long run. A real gardener needs tools of strong durable metal, with smooth, well-made handles, having the name of the manufacturer burned into them. (A manufacturer burns his name only into the handles of his best tools.)

Naturally gardens of different sizes call for different tools. The home owner with a very small flower garden will need only a trowel, a scratcher, a hand-sprayer, a watering can, and perhaps a light spading fork or shovel.

A larger place will call for a shovel plus a spading fork, a steel rake, a rubber or bamboo lawn rake, a lawn mower, a hose, an edger, grass clippers, a wide trowel and a narrow transplanting trowel, a pair of good pruning shears, and at least one hoe.

Excellent New Tools

From there you can go on adding tools at the convenience of your pocketbook. There are a number of excellent new ones. Take the hoe family for instance. Time was when the ordinary square hoe and a heart-shaped one did the necessary cultivating and weeding. Now there are hoes for all kinds of purposes.

The two pronged weeding hoe for instance, has become invaluable to gardeners whose soil bakes hard in the sun. One side of it is like a small heavy-pronged fork which is excellent for digging up hard earth; while the other, or hoe side, can aid in chopping the lumps. It is used in sandier soils too and is fine for loosening stubborn weeds and stones. The narrow light nursery hoe makes for easy hilling; the triangular hoe is excellent for drilling shallow seed furrows and covering the seeds afterwards. There is what is known as a sugar beet hoe, with special sheared-off ears which allow the user to work close to small plants without injuring low-growing leaves. There is the scuffle hoe for freeing driveways of weeds and grass.

Longer Handles Available

If you have a vegetable garden you will undoubtedly want to own several hoes. You will also need a light cultivator which can stir up the soil between rows, or one of the new adjustable 5-tooth cultivators. Remove the center tooth or teeth in this implement and you can cultivate both sides of small plants at once with the teeth all in place you get admirable cultivating between the rows.

Spades and shovels are now available with longer handles, thus making the digging of deep holes (for trees, pools, etc.) much easier. For ordinary garden digging, however, the usual shorter handled spade is still best.

The person with even a fair-sized flower garden will not need such a variety of garden implements; the small hand tools being most often called for there. Three scratchers are none too many: a fairly good-sized one, a small one, and a long-handled scratcher for reaching difficult places. Although two trowels will serve your purpose, you can usually find use for three or four, varying from the narrow type to large sturdy ones.

Aside from these "store tools," you will need quantities of berry baskets and other light cartons. Berry boxes are unsurpassed for protecting plants newly set out, while larger cartons can be used for carrying peat moss, fertilizer, sand, etc., to the garden, and for acting as receptacles for the weeds and stones that gardeners somehow never fail to find.

Tools for Lawn

In caring for lawns too, good tools make for good workmanship; a lawn mower light enough to handle easily, yet strong and sharp enough to cut well. A clipping-catcher is a good investment because the cuttings are usually too heavy a mulch, especially in the spring when the grass grows fastest. A sharp edger, good grass clippers, a dandelion weeder, all contribute toward making a neat yard.

There are electric hedge-trimmers nowadays, but they are expensive; strong, sharp hand-shears do as good a job even though they require more energy. There is also a fine hand-clipper that will cut twigs and small branches cleanly. For getting leaves out of hedges try one of those little hand rakes with rubber prongs of varying lengths. Bamboo lawn brooms or rubber-pronged rakes are used on grass, of course, and if you own your home and care for your lawn yourself, you will some day want to invest in a lawn roller.

Needless to say, care of garden tools as with anything else, makes them last longer. Wipe the dirt off before you put them away. If they get wet, dry and oil them to prevent rusting. Give them their own hooks in the tool shed, and paint their handles a bright color so you can locate them easily.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday feature

General Motors Set to Build 1500 Aviation Engines Monthly

DETROIT, Jan. 21 (AP)—General Motors Corp., world's largest automotive firm, today announced completion of plans for a monthly output of 1,500 aviation engines and parts and sub-assemblies for 200 huge bombing planes.

In making the announcement, C. E. Wilson, General Motors President, said the corporation, one of the "big three" in the motorcar industry, had entered into a co-operative arrangement with North American Aviation, Inc., for the production of twin-engined B-25 medium bombers.

Mr. Wilson said manufacture of parts and sub-assemblies would begin immedialety so that final assemblies by North American Aviation at a plant to be built in Kansas City "can start by late summer."

He added that, at the peak of the program, the corporation will have 40,000 men employed in the manufacture of airplane parts alone.

At present, the Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. have co-operative agreements with aviation firms for the production of thousands of huge bombing planes to cost millions of dollars.

Mr. Wilson said construction of a $24,313,150 plan for the production of 3,000 Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines at a cost of $36,497,520 and at the rate of 500 a month would soon be undertaken by the Buick Motor Division. The location of the plant has not yet been announced.

This project alone, he said, would require 10,000 employees. It is in addition to the manufacture of the same type of engines and of bomber parts and sub-assemblies now underway at the Allison Division in Indianapolis.

Mr. Wilson said that the present production rate of 350 engines a month at the Allison Division would be stepped up to a 1,000-a-month output by late fall. By that time, he said, employment would be increased to 15,000 men at Indianapolis, at the Cadillac plant here, and at Anderson, Ind., where an aluminum foundry has just been completed.

The manufacture of bomber parts and sub-assemblies, requiring the labor of an additional 15,000 men, will be undertaken by the Fisher Body Division.

All told, the Government, under the national defense program, has placed $266,900,142 in orders for aviation engines in Michigan, bringing to more than $700,000,000 the amount of defense contracts awarded to firms throughout the State.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have agreed to become primary subcontractors for parts and sub-assemblies in the production of an estimated 12,000 bombers.

Nazis Ask 'Dictator' Ban

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—The German Legation for Central America has requested the Costa Rican Foreign Office to prohibit the showing in this country of the Charlie Chaplin film, "The Great Dictator."

Berlin's Protest On Flag Published

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Germany's "most emphatic protest" over the Nazi flag incident in San Francisco Jan. 18 and its request for punishment of those persons responsible was made public by the State Department today along with its formal expression of regret.

The German note described the removal of the Nazi emblem from the German Consulate by two sailors as a "serious violation of the right prescribed by treaty and recognized in international law of the German Consul General in San Francisco."

The State Department, in expressing the Government's regret, promised the German Government that it would communicate further after an investigation.

The two sailors were convicted of malicious mischief in San Francisco Municipal Court yesterday and will be sentenced Jan. 23.

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The Home Forum

Winterspring

THE WIND has been blowing all night, but no damage has resulted. A pale sun came out this morning through the mantle of desert dust which the wind has thrown across the valley. (Here, it has been raining for a matter of weeks; so there is no dust in the valley.)

I know now what is contradictory about this country. There is sun, the new grass on the hillside across the road is as green as emerald, but the walnut leaves are still falling. So are those of the white oak, the sycamore, and some of the cultured vines on hedges along my morning walk. Ah, I say to myself, it is the imported stranger which doesn't know this is spring. The natives all know it. If I take the trouble to walk over this hill, I shall find buckwheat and wild lilac putting on leaf. While east and north are shivering in snow, every raindrop here from now on will bring a flower out.

* * *

A flock of pigeons had gone by the door, when I opened it, in scattered disarray, like a handful of scraps of paper thrown from the window of a car. The pups have found the sun on the lawn and are at their endless play. Dry leaves, in platoons and companies, are walking at a double across the yard, under the fence, and up the road. But the surveyor and the young man who is his helper have taken off their coats, and are working in their shirt sleeves. A gang of wiremen are up on poles, scattered like a small signal corps unit down the road.

On the hilltop I chose to climb, I could hear the wind's orchestra. The basses were arranged, among the trees and wires and houses and fences below, as I had never seen them in their theater counterpart. The strings and woodwinds were all in back, higher, or across some hill, distant but eloquent, sometimes in monotonous dispassionate statement, often in thin and dramatic cry.

* * *

I looked about me, knowing that spring here is for experts. The careless and irreverent can pass it by, call it winter; dream hardly at all that this waving of green, this showing of mustard, this wetness and freshness, being combed now by the wind, is the beginning of seasons. No doubt, they will wait until the hot summer of May and June is upon them and then speak of the lack of change in this country.

For mile upon cloudless mile above me, this sea of grass is in motion, its expanding crystal depths being shouldered off the land onto the sea—or perhaps the other way about.

From where I stand, there is little enough to see of the valley. Here and there the yellow cloud is thicker, spiraling up into some column of wind and dust. An indeterminate haze, spotted here and there with planes, hangs over the rest, the familiar landmarks, the two or three little towns, the big dairy farm, hardly discernible. A little lake stares up from a near-lying canyon with turquoise eye. The trees of the forest beyond, greasewood, scrub oak, manzanita, laurel, wild lilac, are waving like a distracted tide along the floods of the wind, the tender green the winter rains have brought beginning to be discernible among what foliage retains the bronze of last summer's sun.

* * *

I still laughed to think of the young man from Massachusetts whose uncle had, only the other day, praised this California sun. "We have the same sun back there, don't we?" he had asked. Yes, but do you, Edward? Not so much, perhaps, and not so warm, and not so early—but the same sun.

The wind had helped blow me up the steep slope; I could almost lean into it now as I went down, a miniscule fish at the bottom of an ocean of air in motion, crawling down the sides of a little hill at its bottom, ground between two universes. A small bird, intent on descending the same canyon, had little luck. Working its wings, it stood almost still in the freshened air, just out of reach of my hand; as a goldfish in a bowl swims to its side and, still working its fins, remains stationary. It gave up the unequal struggle at last, turned, and was blown over the hill as a thistle is blown, lightly but completely.

The pigeons, however, descend the canyon quite easily. With wings close hauled, and bodies seeming to split the very layers of the air, they bank together into an upward arc of motion at the bottom as if by signal. Caught unawares in a sudden gust, they are much less sure, sometimes being blown as the little bird had been blown, as if all weight had suddenly dropped from them like a cloak. Scattered, and far off the course, they beat their way back to some prearranged meeting-ground and begin again the banking, gliding, and circling, in which they take such evident delight. There are paths of this air sea as familiar to them as breath, which we have only begun to discover.

* * *

The sun was higher, and the dogs, warmer, were out in force along the road as I found the valley floor again. The yard, under the bare walnuts, was warm; the porch, with the paint reflecting the sun, quite hot. I saw all at once the uses of these leafless trees, offering free passage now to the heat of the sun, but holding it mercifully off in the summer when it is less welcome. By then, surely, Massachusetts and Edward are more grateful for it.

Oh, well, I think, to have a winter that is a sort of spring is quite like having a summer that is a sort of spring. Thinking that what I have seen on my walk is one of the best seasons here, I have only to recall that it is not a month since I saw a juniper forest in a snowfall and thought it surpassed anything I had ever experienced. Maybe the truth is that every place has a special season, a sort of winterspring—at the least a summerfall.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Small Rain

These small
Periods of rain,
Falling in staccato measure,
Hold a transient universe
In each fluid shape—
Warm or cold,
According to the weather,
The small drops come,
Singly now
Then all together.
The later rain
Will not be liquid dots
That punctuate the hour,
But long lines of silver grace
In a steady shower.

MARGUERITE GEORGE

Sequoia Grove

By ancient winds these random seeds were sown
To be aroused with immemorial rain
And lifted by the sun to wind again.
More slowly than the centuries have grown
From fragments by which human time is known,
Have these red woods climbed upward to their reign
Above the earth transmuted in the grain
As elements and color of their own.

There was no quarreling among the trees
So all achieved this unison of sky
Where branches move in sunlight loftily
And are beyond our reach except for these
Faint rhythmic shadows far below. So high
Their roots exalt a long humility.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTONE ULRICH

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"RUE DES ABBESSES, MONTMARTRE": *A Painting by Maurice Utrillo*

MAURICE UTRILLO was born in 1883. At the time of his birth, the Impressionist movement in painting had achieved its height. As Maurice grew up, he had an opportunity to see the brightly colored and effulgent landscapes, not alone of the Impressionists, but of the post-Impressionists. As early as 1904 he painted in a suburb of Paris, Pierrefitte-Montmagny. This interval is known as the Montmagny period. These were years of ferment in Parisian art life, years when Picasso was coming into his own, when the primitive manner became popular, when painters dared to be savage, barbaric, utterly free in their manner.

While his teachers, Pissarro and Sisley, had taught him to depict the streets of Paris, gradually he abandoned their little veiled impressionistic strokes and painted boldly outlines of façades, contours of shutters, traceries of trees, multitudinous chimneys. The streets were thrust into deep perspective, and the city folk promenading thereon were painted in a makeshift and what appeared to be a clumsy manner.

Utrillo's discovery of white, his rough handling, and childlike, almost provincial, vision has become identified with his name, one of the greatly loved names amongst painters of the modern French school.

This canvas is one of the most charming of Utrillo's pictures now in the United States. The forceful pattern is made strong with that Fauve touch and the canvas is enriched by a multiplicity of colors which look like strewn gems. For all Utrillo's attraction toward the brusque and dramatic whites, he has never lost his devotion to the rich colors to which his masters introduced him. Many people probably harbor in their memories a picture of Paris which has been enhanced by the townscapes of Maurice Utrillo.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Leaning on the sustaining infinite"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG THE DEFINITIONS of the verb "to lean," a dictionary gives "to rely for support." Men always have been more or less inclined to rely upon material means for the healing of disease, sorrow, and needs of every kind, as well as for settling controversies. Though the Bible urges mortals to lean on God for help, does not the world's turmoil denote that in the solving of international problems, men have continually relied on erroneous thinking which, like a broken reed, cannot sustain them?

However, even if false education has taught individuals that reliance on God is impractical, are they helpless on account of this misunderstanding? Not at all! In our present day, through Christian Science, the Science through which Christ Jesus performed his mighty works, men are learning how to rely on God, good; learning to know that they are sustained by Him under all circumstances.

We often hear the question asked, "Is this Science able to reform the sinning, to comfort the sufferer, relieving men of their infirmities and unhappiness?" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives to these momentous questions a joyous and hopeful answer. In the Preface to her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." Students of Christian Science throughout the world are proving daily the truthfulness of this statement. They are demonstrating the fact that "the sustaining infinite" is indeed the one Father-Mother God, the eternal, inexhaustible source of joy, strength, health, and true supply.

"Underneath are the everlasting arms," said Moses (Deuteronomy 33:27). That wise prophet of yore could give this strengthening assurance, for he had been firmly persuaded and had proved that "the everlasting arms" were ever supporting the children of Israel in their journey towards the promised land, and that God, good, was the source of their daily sustenance.

Throughout his sacred mission, Jesus leaned invariably on the divine support, and Christianity is the outcome of his teaching and his triumph over evil. Thus if the faithful seeker after a sure reliance devotes himself earnestly to the study of Christian Science, he will shortly perceive that as God's child he can claim and realize divine protection.

A woman, nearly blinded by a severe ailment, had to cross a wide street before entering the subway. As she stood on the sidewalk, looking at the heavy traffic and hesitating to take the first step, it was as if a clear, gentle voice said to her, "Fear not, lean on me, go forward." A moment after, she was on the opposite curb, safe and silently praising God, for her disability had instantaneously disappeared. This healing occurred about thirty years ago. At that time, she had just begun to study Christian Science, and this wonderful experience gave her a glimpse of God's sustaining power.

Today, more than ever, discouraged multitudes are wandering in the wilderness of materiality because false gods have deceived and failed them. But through an understanding of Christian Science, all may put its teachings into practice, and thus prove that, truly, God is an ever-available support. Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 152), "The divine Principle of good, that we call God, will be found an ever-present help in all things."

In these hours of instability, peoples and governments are using all their known resources to ameliorate their difficulties, but insofar as they lean on crumbling materiality instead of relying on spiritual power, their efforts can never be truly successful.

Christ Jesus said (John 12:32), "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." He did not say "some men," but "all men." Consequently, mankind must some day finally acknowledge that God, the creator of the universe, including man, sustains His creation.

Many today are turning to God, looking for a power more sustaining than unreliable material means, a power able to uphold and guide them continually. Many parents, seriously considering their children's welfare, are sending them to the Christian Science Sunday School, that they may learn of the supporting influence of Truth. No one needs to wait till tomorrow or later on to receive God's blessings, for it is "to-day" that "is big with blessings." Thus men can realize now the importance of knowing God aright, of proving that "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34), and that all may lean on Him and be divinely sustained in time of lack, distress, war, and unemployment.

Figuratively speaking, are not men constrained time and again to cross roads heavily encumbered with fear, anxiety, despair, discouragement, and the like? However, many are learning that they may go forward unharmed, remembering that "to those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

S'appuyer sur l'infini qui vous soutient

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI LES DÉFINITIONS du verbe "s'appuyer," le dictionnaire donne celle-ci: "avoir confiance, compter sur un soutien." De tout temps, les hommes ont été plus ou moins portés à faire fond sur les méthodes matérielles pour guérir la maladie, l'affliction, la détresse, la misère, et pour régler les disputes. La Bible engage les mortels à s'appuyer sur Dieu; mais les bouleversements actuels ne montrent-ils pas que pour résoudre les problèmes internationaux, les hommes ont compté avec persistance sur le penser fallacieux qui, tel un roseau brisé, est incapable de les soutenir?

Toutefois, même si l'éducation mal dirigée a fait croire aux humains que la confiance en Dieu n'est pas une aide pratique, seront-ils à jamais victimes de cette conception erronée? Certes non! A notre époque, grâce à la Science Chrétienne — la Science par laquelle le Christ Jésus accomplissait ses grandes œuvres — les hommes apprennent la vraie manière de compter sur Dieu, sur le bien; ils reconnaissent graduellement que Dieu les soutient en toute circonstance.

Il arrive souvent qu'on demande: "Cette Science peut-elle réformer les pécheurs, consoler ceux qui souffrent, guérir les infirmités et les chagrins?" A ces questions si importantes, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, donne une réponse apportant l'espoir et la joie. Dans la Préface de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle dit, à la page vii: "Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits." Partout dans le monde, les Scientistes Chrétiens prouvent journellement la vérité de cette déclaration. Ils démontrent que "l'infini" qui nous soutient est en vérité l'unique Père-Mère Dieu, l'éternelle, l'inépuisable source de la joie, de la force, de la santé, des vrais biens.

"Ses bras éternels te soutiennent," disait Moïse (Deutéronome 33:27). Ce sage prophète du temps jadis pouvait bien donner cette assurance réconfortante, car il avait l'intime persuasion d'un fait qu'il avait du reste prouvé: les "bras éternels" soutenaient toujours les enfants d'Israël dans leur marche vers la terre promise, et Dieu, le bien, était la source qui leur donnait jour après jour le nécessaire.

Au cours de sa mission sacrée, Jésus s'appuyait invariablement sur la force divine; ses enseignements, son triomphe sur le mal eurent pour fruit le christianisme. Celui qui cherche en toute sincérité un appui digne de confiance verra bientôt, s'il se consacre sérieusement à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, qu'en sa qualité d'enfant de Dieu il peut revendiquer la protection divine et en jouir.

Une dame que la maladie avait rendue presque aveugle devait, pour aller prendre le métro, traverser une rue fort large. Debout sur le trottoir, elle regardait passer le flot des voitures et elle hésitait à se lancer; soudain il lui sembla qu'une voix claire et douce lui disait: "Ne crains rien, appuie-toi sur moi, avance!" Un instant plus tard, elle se trouvait saine et sauve sur le trottoir opposé; et dans une prière silencieuse, elle louait Dieu, car son infirmité avait disparu instantanément. Il y a près de trente ans que cette guérison eut lieu. A cette époque, la dame en question venait d'aborder l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, et sa merveilleuse délivrance lui fit entrevoir ce que peut le divin pouvoir qui nous soutient.

Aujourd'hui plus que jamais, d'innombrables personnes errent, découragées, dans le désert du matérialisme, parce que des faux dieux ont trompé leur attente et les ont déçues. Mais tous ceux qui comprennent la Science Chrétienne peuvent mettre en pratique ses enseignements et prouver ainsi que Dieu est véritablement un soutien toujours accessible. Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, à la page 152, Mrs Eddy déclare: "Le divin Principe du bien, que nous appelons Dieu, se trouve être en toutes choses un secours toujours présent."

Dans cette période d'instabilité, les peuples et les gouvernements emploient toutes les ressources dont ils disposent pour surmonter les obstacles; mais si au lieu de compter sur le pouvoir spirituel, ils s'appuient sur la matérialité périssable, dans cette mesure même et malgré leurs efforts, le succès véritable leur échappera.

Le Christ Jésus déclara (Jean 12:32): "Moi, quand j'aurai été élevé de la terre, j'attirerai tous les hommes à moi." Il ne dit pas "quelques hommes," mais "tous les hommes." Par conséquent, le genre humain devra tôt ou tard reconnaître d'une manière définitive que Dieu, le créateur de l'univers, y compris l'homme, soutient Sa création.

Beaucoup d'hommes aujourd'hui se tournent vers Dieu; ils cherchent un pouvoir plus stable que les incertaines méthodes matérielles, un pouvoir toujours capable de les garder et de les soutenir. De nombreux parents qui ont à cœur le véritable intérêt de leurs enfants les envoient à l'École du dimanche de la Science Chrétienne, pour qu'ils apprennent à connaître la bienfaisante influence de la Vérité. Pour recevoir les bénédictions divines, il n'est pas nécessaire d'attendre à demain, à plus tard, car "aujourd'hui" même est "gros de bienfaits." Dès maintenant les hommes peuvent comprendre qu'il importe de bien connaître Dieu, de prouver que "Dieu ne fait pas acception de personnes" (Actes 10:34), que tous peuvent s'appuyer sur Lui pour être divinement soutenus en temps de disette, de détresse, de guerre ou de chômage.

Au sens figuré, l'on peut dire que maintes fois les hommes sont obligés de traverser des routes qu'encombrent la crainte, l'anxiété, le désespoir, le découragement ou d'autres obstructions. Cependant beaucoup sont en voie d'apprendre qu'ils peuvent avancer sans être atteints par le mal, en se rappelant que "pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Speaking of French Bookbinding

NOT THE LEAST among the charms of the Passages des Panoramas (in Paris) is that they are continually offering fresh objects for contemplation. The objects themselves have very possibly been there during a long series of years; but, strange to tell, although you may be a veteran *flâneur*, you do not remember to have seen the pleasant sights before. The leading show-shops of the main gallery are, of course, familiar to you. Take the great display of bookbinding, for example. Everything that can be done in the shape of embossed, indented, and inlaid morocco, russia, roan, vellum, and calf—of emblazoned backs and tooled edges—seems to have been lavished on the embellishment of rare editions of Molière, Voltaire, Beaumarchais, La Fontaine, Racine, and Corneille; and similar honours, although of not quite as elaborate a nature, are bestowed on tall copies of the works illustrated by Gustave Doré, such as the *Dante*, the *Don Quixote*, and the *Paradise Lost*. . . . Let me add that the art of *reliure* has attained a grade of consummate excellence in France, and that French bookbinders may be held as the foremost craftsmen of that kind in Europe.

There is a plain reason for the exceptional development among our neighbours of an art which, in its higher stages, certainly languishes in England. We bind excellently well in cloth: so well, indeed, that bookbuyers on a large scale are quite content to allow their recently acquired copies of the costliest works to remain in their original "jackets" of highly hot-pressed pasteboard and calico. You may have your old volumes whole or half bound; but you think twice before sending your complete Froude, your Ruskin—if you are lucky enough to possess such a rarity — your Cunningham's *Ben Jonson*, your Percy Fitzgerald's *Boswell's Johnson* to the bookbinder's; first, because you never know when you will get your property back again . . . and next, because the money which you will have to pay for binding would enable you to purchase the complete Jeremy Bentham, the entire Hobbes, or the Howell's *State Trials*, after which you have been hankering for months. It may fairly be said that no real lover of books was ever rich enough to purchase a tithe of the books which he really desires to possess; thus the bookworm, unless he have a craze for Grolliers and Roger Paynes—in which case he is not to be looked upon with much greater respect than if he were a collector of Stradivariuses or old blue-and-white Nankin—is apt to regard his disbursements as money diverted more or less from a useful to a merely ornamental purpose; and in a multitude of cases he allows his Macaulay's *England* or his Grote's *Greece* to remain in the same neat but inexpensive garb assumed by the last three-volume novel from Mudie's.

In France the case is altogether different. With the exception of a few *livres d'art*, such as those to which I have recently drawn attention, and of the travelling guide-books, which must needs have a cloth binding in order that they may be comfortably stowed away in the pocket, but which otherwise can scarcely be considered as books at all, every French work, from the costliest to the cheapest, is published in a paper cover, only. . . . The biggest and the smallest of French books is thus substantially only a pamphlet; and if you have a huge body of pamphlets loosely sewn together, and you do not see about having them bound, the paper-covered mass will speedily fall in pieces. As a natural consequence, the services of the bookbinder in France are in constant requisition to save valuable books from destruction. As for works which are not of any value, they never get bound at all.—From "Paris Herself Again: in 1878-9," by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA (1882).

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1941 ☆☆R

Civilian Observers Aid New England Air Defense

By a Staff Photographer

They Spotted the Enemy

Upper left: Prospect Hill Waltham Fire Tower where civilian observers spotted "enemy planes" over the industrial city at 9:55 and 10:30 o'clock this morning. Upper right: Waltham's chief observer, Edward P. Noonan, puts call through to the Chelsea Information Center while civilian observer Roy Milton makes notations and Legionnaire Capt. John O'Connor scans the sky. Lower: Observers in South Boston study the sky from warm rooms in South Boston High School. Left to right: John J. Lydon, George A. Lydon, Commander of M. J. Perkins Post, American Legion; Lieut. Col. Leo W. Banks; the Rev. Cecil Plumb, Fourth Presbyterian Church; and Frank H. Dooley.

Sprague Urges Defense Bonds For Armament

Harvard economist wants Federal loan to be made compulsory as check on war inflation.

A popular issue of "Defense Bonds," like the "Liberty Bonds" of 1917, should be employed to help pay for the rearmament of America, Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, Harvard economist, suggested today.

Money from the pockets of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Consumer should be solicited in a "high-pressure" advertising campaign and, if necessary, confiscated by requiring the purchase of such bonds, in the opinion of Dr. Sprague, who will retire March 1 after 38 years on the Harvard faculty.

Sitting comfortably in his sunny office on the second floor of Harvard's Morgan Hall, just off the Charles River embankment, the "economic trouble-shooter" analyzed for an interviewer the grave economic crisis facing a defense-minded United States.

Upon retiring from Harvard, Dr. Sprague will continue as a member of the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Investment Trust and a Director of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

"It seems to me that it is not too early—indeed, it is rapidly becoming too late!—to begin thinking about what will happen to this country when the defense crisis is over," Dr. Sprague declared. "We must provide whatever aid England will need to destroy Hitler. But what then?

Pattern of Last War

"If we follow the pattern of the last war, we will borrow, spend, boost price levels, borrow more heavily, and see prices zoom—all in a vicious circle. Then when it is over, and prices and wages collapse, the Government will have to pay its debt by trying to tax an exhausted national pocketbook."

Instead, we should at all costs prevent inflation which, in times like these, results when the Government and consumers compete for the same products, Dr. Sprague insisted. If there is a defense boom, and wages rise, consumers have more money to spend, he pointed out. They enter the same market in which the Government is buying, and the greatly increased demand zooms prices.

The solution, the Harvard economist felt, lies in keeping a blanket on consumer-purchasing power. This can be done as follows:

Pay-As-You-Go Plan

1. By the sale of popularly priced bonds, absorbing people's savings. If these bonds should prove popular enough, the purpose would be accomplished to a large degree; but this is unlikely, Dr. Sprague felt. It might be necessary to adopt the "Keynes plan" for requiring purchase of such bonds. Paying them off at the end of the crisis, when Government stimulus to the economic system is removed, would increase purchasing power at the time it is most needed, it is felt.

2. By increased taxation. Dr. Sprague is one of the country's leading exponents of pay-as-you-go wartime financing. He is urging new taxes that will strike at the consumer—taxes on food, amusements, luxury clothes, soft drinks, liquor, and tobacco. He also has suggested that advertising be taxed—10 per cent, perhaps, on every transaction exceeding $10 or $20. This would bring in as much as $100,000,000 a year to the Federal Treasury, he estimated—and indirectly help to keep down consumer purchases.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair, warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; gentle to moderate west to southwest winds tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 20 degrees in the city and slightly lower in suburbs away from the coast.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, occasional light snow in north portion; warmer in west portion tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, occasional light snow in north portion, warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate west to southwest winds; weather partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	14	13	New Orleans	45	43
Chicago	26	22	New York	18	17
Denver	32	22	Norfolk	24	23
Kansas City	43	33	Philadelphia	16	16
Los Angeles	51	48	St. Louis	34	33
Miami	54	53	San Francisco	53	48
Minneapolis	21	20	Washington	21	..

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 21.
B—Minimum for the previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:49 p. m., E. S. T.; height 9 feet.
Wednesday, 6:19 a. m., E. S. T.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:13 p. m. tonight.

Five Rescued Of 23 Aboard Sinking Ship

Five fishermen were rescued, 18 were lost in the pre-dawn sinking of the Boston schooner Mary E. O'Hara three miles off Winthrop in Boston harbor this morning.

The five, who had endured three hours of 10 above zero weather, and spray whipped up by a brisk northwest wind, were taken from the protruding mainmast by the Trawler North Star about 6 a. m.

Police officials said the vessel had struck the barge Winifred Sheridan which had been in tow of the tug Montrose.

Only one survivor, Gabriel Welsh of Boston, was able to talk. With difficulty, he related how the little, 90-foot, wooden boat, built 20 years ago in Essex, and homeward bound with 50,000 pounds of fish after a successful week on Georges Bank, was carefully inching its way around Graves Light (where the City of Salisbury struck a rock April 22, 1938).

Most of the men were below in their bunks, asleep or waiting for the chilly voyage to end a few minutes later at Fish Pier. Suddenly, came the grinding noise of a collision.

Men rushed to the deck, yelling to their companions to awake and follow. Under weight of the fish and the heavy coating of ice, the O'Hara settled swiftly. In vain the men struggled with the frozen dories.

Mr. Welsh said the ship had 10 dories, five on a side. Capt. Fred Wilson chopped at the frozen ropes holding the little boats, just as he got them loose, the deck went under water. The Captain struggled with the dories until the water was up to his waist. Then, he followed the others as they scrambled up the masts. The boats floated off in an icy lump.

As the water crept higher, the men inched upwards, drawing whatever clothing they had had time to secure more tightly about them.

Three times during the darkness, Mr. Welsh said, ships passed by. Some of the men on the masts, he said, screamed to attract attention, others prayed; but each time the lights passed on into the gloom.

And the water crept higher, The foremast was shorter. All were lost from it. When the North Star finally sighted the 10 or 12 feet of the main mast remaining above water, there were but five ice-coated figures on it. Captain Wilson had been the last to fall, Mr. Welsh said.

Within a few minutes after the North Star reported to Fish Pier there were a score of ships and a Coast Guard airplane searching for other possible survivors. None was found.

The U. S. Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation began an immediate investigation, holding a hearing in Appraisers Stores just before noon. Capt. Lars Lunde of the North Star told of hearing cries and perceiving the men in the rigging. He said he nosed his ship right into the mast and that four men fell on the deck. The fifth was frozen to a spar and had to be chopped loose, and was saved.

Other Federal Investigators went down the harbor to get the story of those aboard the barge and tug.

The O'Hara belonged to O'Hara Vessels, 22 Fish Pier.

Ice Hampers Ships

SHELBURNE, Nova Scotia, Jan. 21 (AP)—Heavy seas stirred up by a northwest gale off Nova Scotia forced 15 vessels of the Boston and Gloucester fishing fleets into this port for shelter last night.

None was damaged, although some were ice-coated. All shipping in the area was reported safe.

British Liner Brings Cargo Of U. S. Mail

A British armed passenger liner arrived in Boston today carrying a large consignment of mail to the United States Department of State, thought to include many of the reports of Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain.

The vessel also brought to the United States a detail of British Army officers assigned to various defense industries filling large war orders for Britain and an American naval officer returning after carrying out a special three-month mission for the Navy Department in London.

Neither the British Army officers nor Lieut. Com. Leon J. Huffman, the American naval officer, would discuss their activities.

T. C. Swallow, representative of the Union of South Africa, also on the ship, was likewise en route to Washington on a confidential mission and would not discuss its nature.

The vessel is understood to have made the trip from Britain via St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, without encountering any German submarines. In a previous trip to Boston the ship was in a convoy attacked by a U-boat. On the trip safely concluded today the vessel is understood to have come by an extreme northerly route. The ship docked at the Mystic Docks, pier 47, Charlestown.

Weather Headed To Warmer Side

Temperatures for Boston will rise somewhat during the next four days, according to the extended forecast of the United States Weather Bureau today.

This does not mean that they will climb above freezing, however, as temperatures for the period Wednesday through Saturday, will average around 27 degrees, the Bureau predicted, with the peak of the slightly warmer wave coming on Thursday and Friday. Saturday will be colder.

Light snow was predicted for northern New England tonight and light snow or rain for southern New England. Boston, however, was expected to remain clear.

Stamp Plan Extended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today that its stamp plan for distributing surplus food among needy families would be extended to Augusta, Gardiner, and Waterville, Maine, in about a month.

Woman Chosen for First Time To Head Decorators Institute

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time in its history the American Institute of Decorators, now holding its annual conference in Boston, at the Hotel Statler, today elected a woman president. She is Nancy V. McClelland, well-known interior decorator with a studio in 57th Street, New York.

While she was being interviewed between meetings a younger decorator requested her autograph in a book of wallpaper, and Miss McClelland smiled as much as to say: "Even here I can't escape the connection with wallpaper."

Wallpaper is being used increasingly, and, curiously enough, without intending it, and without particular interest in it personally, she brought about a revival of it both in this country and in France. In fact the French Government was so happy about the return to jobs in the wallpaper factories and the renewed business in the wallpaper shops that it awarded Miss McClelland the Legion d'Honneur. That was about ten years ago, and this is how it came about!

She had written a number of books on decorative arts. She had done research and special art work for Wanamaker's, in Paris, and had spent considerable time doing similar work in London. She found very little reference material available on wallpaper, and with the help of European museums and collectors, wrote a history of it. American people who had abandoned wallpaper for painted walls became excited over the book and the variety of design displayed through the centuries of wallpaper production. An entire industry got back onto its feet.

It developed logically that wallpaper designing and reproducing became a noted feature of her studio, though of course she carries on all the other branches of her profession. She has incidentally just restored the papers on the walls of Mount Vernon, after careful study of George Washington's correspondence with European producers of his time.

She has gathered together the wallpaper collections of many of the country's leading museums and is now busy collecting all the old American papers she can find. They are brought from all parts of the East and the South. There is, she finds, a pronounced taste for the fine, classical patterns of the 18th century and many of those papers came from France.

Her hope for the Institute is to further its work of raising interior decoration to a strictly professional status, with standards which would require thorough training in schools and colleges, and a degree.

Speaking this morning on the democratizing of American art in the past decade, Holger Cahill, National Director of the WPA art program, pleaded for better designing of objects of utility and for more honest and artistic work on the part of, for example, the portrait painters. Copley, Stuart and Earl, he pointed out, had in their day produced American portraits which remained fine art and could always be part of the home interior decoration.

There is a gradual improvement in home decoration in America, Alfred Auerbach stated in his address this morning. He is editor of the weekly magazine, "Retailing," and an authority on styles and fashions in decorative arts. The homes of the United States, he said, show a great change in the past 15 years in the cultural level of the tenants. They are also, he finds, getting away from the nondescript variety in furnishing and employing more coherence, whether the chosen environment is historically inspired or is contemporary.

The third day of the convention, tomorrow, will open with a discussion at 10 a. m. in the Salle Moderne, on "New Directions." Theodore A. Simpson will preside.

Airplane Clouds Seen Over Boston

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Airplane clouds, a common phenomenon over London, were seen for the first time today over Massachusetts in the wake of two fast Army fighting planes.

Dr. Charles Brooks, Director of the Harvard weather station at Blue Hill Observatory, who reported the clouds, two in number, said the first appeared over Worcester at 10 a. m. and the second an hour later. Traveling before a strong wind at 70 miles an hour, both soon passed over Boston and disappeared out to sea.

Dr. Brooks explained that the clouds owe their existence to the swift passage of a plane at an altitude of from 15,000 to 20,000 feet, the exhaust of which forms the basis for condensation. Only the width of a plane at first, he said, the clouds expand rapidly to a ribbon three miles wide.

Dr. Barbour Appointed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, appointed Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director of the Harvard University Museum today, to membership on the Advisory Board of the National Park Service. Dr. Barbour will replace Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus of Duxbury, Mass., and St. Petersburg, Fla., resigned.

New England Mock Attack Is Driven Off

Continued from Page 1

down" two bombers winging in from Narragansett Bay.

Almost simultaneously the New England Air Raid Information Center at Chelsea received reports of approaching planes from Massachusetts lookout points in Webster, Auburn, Worcester, Framingham, and Salem.

A little more than an hour after the mock warfare began 18 planes from Mitchel Field were reported overhead in several spots but they proved to be "defense" fighters. Six were headed for Groton, Conn., six for Hillsgrove, R. I., and the remainder for Boston. All clear signals were sounded as soon as their identity was established.

Today's maneuvers, which are under the direction of Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, who recently returned from England, where he studied air defense maneuvers, extends into New York State and New Jersey. The Air Defense Command operates under Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army Commander.

Only Groups Reported

Officers in charge of the test said spotters had instructions to report nothing less than planes in groups of two or more—apparently a move to eliminate reports of private planes not involved in the practice.

While spotters were on the alert, so were officials in numerous New England factories and mills vital to the defense of the Nation. The officials formed one of the last links in the chain of relayed information.

Their job was to receive warnings from air raid wardens of the approach of "enemy" bombers and to simulate the sending of their employees to air raid posts.

Army officers said plant officials in Framingham, Brockton, Salem, Worcester, Webster and Auburn plants had agreed to co-operate.

The first link in the elaborate defense plan consisted of the volunteer spotters, stationed at strategic high places. At the sight of planes, they telephoned to information centers where the information was evaluated.

Information Relayed

From there the information was relayed to airports, where fast interceptor planes took off to halt the enemy, and to wardens in cities that appeared to be in the path of the "attackers."

The wardens then notified the plant officials, who theoretically sent their firemen and anti-fire bomb crews into action.

Saltonstall Urges Army To Use Hurricane Lumber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—An appeal to the War Department to use hurricane lumber in Massachusetts for Army construction was made personally today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a conference with Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

The Governor also discussed with Mr. Patterson the need for improving access roads to Camp Edwards and Fort Devens where about 25,000 soldiers will be encamped in each post by spring.

After the conference with Mr. Patterson, a personal friend of the Governor's, Mr. Saltonstall said he had left a memorandum with the Undersecretary on the lumber situation.

To Speed State Industry

The Governor and Mr. Patterson were believed to have discussed, in addition, methods by which Massachusetts industrial production can be speeded up. Mr. Patterson has been in charge of the Army's industrial mobilization plan and his office must approve all War Department contracts.

Later in the morning the Governor conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Navy James W. Forrestal about the use of small shipyards in Massachusetts for construction of launches and other small type vessels needed by the Navy for expansion of coastwise activities and mine laying.

Mr. Saltonstall expressed hope that Bay State yards at Fore River, Gloucester, Marblehead and New Bedford would be suitable and that they would receive naval orders for such craft.

Later in the day, Governor Saltonstall presided over the Council of State Governments which opened a three-day conference on methods of obtaining the fullest possible production of armaments and defense materials. The Governor plans to leave Washington tonight. He will speak at the Massachusetts Republican Club Wednesday night on the lend-lease bill.

Confers on Vermont Power

Vermont's chief executive, Gov. William H. Wills—whose State has long been at odds with the Federal Government over power policies—conferred briefly yesterday with Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission.

He said later the discussion centered on general power policies, but that shortness of time before inauguration ceremonies prevented a lengthy conference of Vermont's flood-control program which affects the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Governor Wills forecast, however, "later developments" in connection with the power issue.

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, when Governor declined to surrender what he termed the State's rights to lands developed by flood control and power dams constructed at Federal expense. A long ensuing dispute between Mr. Aiken and the Power Commission resulted in Army engineers failing to undertake work on some of the largest proposed flood works in Vermont.

Warm Social Aspect

Aside from the more somber aspects of this inaugural day, it was a pleasant social occasion for all and those from New England made the most of it with a round of dinners, luncheons and parties.

The need for national unity continued to be stressed amid practical demonstrations of the same. Massachusetts Democrats gave a dance at the Ambassador Hotel during the evening at which numerous Republicans were welcomed vociferously.

Governor Saltonstall, Sinclair Weeks, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and others attended amid professions on both sides that in time of crisis "we are all Americans prepared to do our share, for we know what our country is up against."

Reactions to Speed

There were various comments by Bay State leaders on President Roosevelt's inaugural speech. Former Gov. James M. Curley was laudatory in his praise but Senator David I Walsh said: "I couldn't hear it very well from where I stood. It was about Democracy, I think. That's not controversial. We're all for that."

Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, was more enthusiastic than some Republicans. He said that "despite the fact that our party was all Republicans, we couldn't have been treated with greater consideration."

Three New England Governors, Sumner Sewall of Maine; Robert O. Blood, of New Hampshire; and Robert A. Hurley, of Connecticut, left Washington on late trains last night.

Affairs School Hears Warning Against Maginot-Mindedness

Calling people of the United States "Maginot-minded," Prof. W. Barton Leach of Harvard Law School sounded a stirring note of warning against totalitarian danger signals in his keynote speech at the opening session of the Twentieth Annual Foreign Affairs School at Agassiz House at Radcliffe College this afternoon.

The School, conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, with the co-operation of Radcliffe College and the Cambridge League of Women Voters, will continue for three days, ending Thursday afternoon.

Professor Leach deplored the tendency to feel that somehow the oceans will always protect this country in the future as they have in the past. It develops a smug "Maginot-mindedness," he claimed, that leaves the United States particularly vulnerable to totalitarian attack. "The Atlantic Ocean will immediately become a highway instead of a barrier," if the British Navy should be eliminated, declared the Professor.

New Challenge

Enlarging upon the new "Challenge to the Independence of the Western Hemisphere," the topic of his address, Professor Leach called attention to the 20,000 miles of German-controlled airways in South America, and the fact that some of these airdromes are within easy bombing distance of the Panama Canal.

He told his audience that there are many groups in Latin America "which have strong economic and cultural ties with Germany, Italy and Spain," and it is only to be expected that some of the Latin American countries "will become bases for aggression against the rest of this hemisphere" should the Axis defeat Great Britain.

Turning to danger spots within the United States, he spoke of the possibilities of physical sabotage and the incitement of labor disputes to paralyze American defense efforts. To show that these possibilities are not remote, Professor Leach went back to the history of the financing and organization of German sabotage activities during the first World War.

Technical Status

The tendency to cling to a technical status of peace is delusive, Prof. Leach told the School, "in view of the record of Germany, Italy and Japan for attacking whom they choose whenever the victim has something they want, or stands in the way of their projects."

Ernesto Montenegro, Chilean journalist, presenting "A Cultural Survey of Our Southern Neighbors," praised the splendid work of men who took upon themselves the task of building up a democratic spirit in Spanish America after establishment of the Republic.

Mr. Montenegro dwelt upon the high-spirited polemics of the men who believed in the European tradition of class culture, and Sarmiento, the disciple of Horace Mann, who contended that the common school and universal compulsory education were the keystone of democracy.

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Republic from 1936 to 1937 will speak tonight on "Hitler Over Latin America."

Prominent at Foreign Affairs School

Alfred A. Knopf

Julio Alvarez del Vayo
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spanish Republic in 1936-37

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. LaRue Brown
President of Massachusetts League of Women Voters

Mrs. Samuel S. Stratton
President of Cambridge League of Women Voters

Mass Production of Homes Foreseen as Defense Boon

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New Englanders will some day look back upon the national defense emergency of 1941 as opening the door for the first time to the mass production of traditionally designed colonial homes at prices 10 to 20 per cent less than those ordinarily dictated by traditional Yankee building methods.

And Bradley Woods, the Hingham development of Hingham Homes, Inc., where 100 basements have been poured at the same time and every phase of construction is now going on simultaneously will be placed at the top of the list of New England communities bringing the economical advantages of mass production into local building fields.

No one can look into the future and say with accuracy what families will take over the 100 homes to be finished in Bradley Woods by next March, whether they will be the families of actual workers on defense orders at the Fore River Shipyards or just local families exchanging old homes for new ones. And it is something of a gamble with old King Winter to start a vast housing project in the middle of January.

But the stakes are high, and private capital, backed by the Home Loan Bank of Boston, local banking agencies and public officials, is willing to match Yankee ingenuity with the weapons of mass production against the challenge of defense housing.

New Rooftops Daily

From Routh 3-A, Bradley Woods looks like a city in the building, with new rooftops showing above the oak-dotted knoll every day. A once flourishing airport dominated by an airplane hangar has been taken over for an improvised sawmill and the storage of lumber which is purchased in carload lots.

Along the main highway end of the 1,500-lot development which is expected to add 3,500 persons to Hingham's population of 8,100, construction is farthest along. At the other extremity, deep in the woods, steam shovels are digging holes for new foundations as fast as they can be moved from one site to another. Between the finished product and the activity of the shovels is a moving panorama of all the stages of construction that go into the building of a home.

Masons are pouring the foundations of a dozen houses in one row. Carpenters are putting in the floors and raising the frameworks in the next row. And farther along, the roofs are being nailed into place and insulation tacked into the walls. The rush at this time is to get as many homes enclosed as possible, so that work need not stop even though the weather turns violent.

Six-room homes in Bradley Woods will sell for $6,400, including hot-water heat, poured concrete foundation walls 10 inches thick, downstairs lavatory, labor-saving kitchen, oil burner, recessed radiators, garage, and a certificate of approved construction from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the supervising architect and the lending institution handling the mortgage.

Thus, home ownership simulates the automobile industry in granting a certificate of guaranteed workmanship, giving the buyer complete assurance that everything has been done to insure sound construction.

Prospective Purchasers

Bradley Woods is not being built on the supposition that defense workers are potential buyers. On the contrary, there is a general belief here that defense workers will be wanting places for rent rather than for permanent homes. The theory is that the new homes will appeal to hundreds of persons in Hingham and thereabouts who have dreamed of owning new homes, that this type of family will move into Bradley Woods, leaving used properties vacant for absorption by defense workers who want to rent.

In this way, Bradley Woods sponsors think that builders will avoid putting up the "ghost towns" of the future.

As a place to live, there is much to be said for Hingham. It has a tax rate of only $26. It is almost wholly residential in character. And Bradley Woods is on the west side of the town close to the water and the Quincy line, a matter of only 14 miles from Boston.

Introducing New England to Mass Produced Homes

By a Staff Photographer

New Homes in Bradley Woods, Hingham

Top picture indicates the broad-scale building activity being engineered by Hingham Homes, Inc., in its newest home community where 100 homes will be finished by March. The masons, carpenters, roofers and plumbers follow each other in orderly groups working on each house. Bottom view shows mass produced methods of laying dozens of foundations at one time. Lumber is bought in carload lots and stored on the premises.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in Old Belfry Hall, Muzzey and Forest Streets, Lexington, at 8 o'clock.

Evening Session of the Twentieth Annual Foreign Affairs School under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. "Hitler Over Latin America" will be discussed by Julio Alvarez del Vayo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish Republic, in the Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 8 o'clock.

Free public lecture by Dr. J. Garton Needham on "Belief and Human Conduct," fourth of series presented by the faculty of Simmons College, in the Main Building, The Fenway, Boston, at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "A Survey of Glass" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Morning session of the Twentieth Annual Foreign Affairs School under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters on "Is Effective Co-operation between the Americas Possible?" will be discussed by Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, in the Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 10:30 a. m. Discussion on "Canada to the North" by Francis R. Scott, Professor of Law at McGill University, at 11:30 a. m. Afternoon session: discussion on "Economic Defense" by Eugene Stanley, Professor of International Economic Relations at Tufts College, at 2:30 p. m. Luncheon meeting discussion on "Lessons From the Fall of France" by André Morize, former Director of French Ministry of Information, at the Hotel Commander, at 12:45 p. m. Discussion on "Military Defense" by J. A. C. Fagginger Auer, Professor of History and Theology of Harvard University, at 3:30 p. m.

Playwright to Speak On Irish Neutrality

The sons and daughters of Ireland, calling themselves the American Friends of Irish Neutrality, have completed plans for the forthcoming lecture by Liam O'Flaherty, Irish playwright, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, next Sunday.

The playwright is one of a group of prominent Irish personages who have agreed to acquaint their countrymen in America with the cause of Irish neutrality.

Training Boys In Building Air Gliders Urged

Proposals to train New England and New York youth in construction of air gliders for national defense were under discussion today by State officials and representatives of the National Youth Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The plan is to give 125 young men already studying aviation mechanics an opportunity to put their knowledge to a practical use by building gliders, according to Leon Kowal, regional representative of the NYA.

The problem presented by aviation mechanics' courses is the lack of practical training.

The aviation mechanics courses are given at Concord, N. H., and at Passamaquoddy, Maine. There are 25 boys now studying at Concord and approximately the same number already have found jobs in the aviation industry. About 200 boys will leave for Passamaquoddy next Sunday, to begin study.

Community Fund Contributions In The 1941 Campaign

Contributions of $100 or more to the Greater Boston Community Fund 1941 campaign announced today follow:

$18,000—Anonymous
6,000—Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham
5,405—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen V. R. Crosby.
5,200—Anonymous.
4,312—Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Sr.
3,275—Anonymous.
3,250—Miss Alice P. Tapley.
3,200—Jacob and Barnet D. Gordon.
2,559—H. Wendell Endicott.
2,500—Anonymous (1); Frederick E. Weber Charities Corporation.
2,100—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Beal.
2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Fessenden; Henry Wheeler.
1,800—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Penn.
1,750—Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Mixter.
1,650—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Hirshberg.
1,500—Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Forbes; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Green; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freeman Rowley; "T. L."
1,325—The Rev. George L. Paine.
1,300—Anonymous.
1,250—Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Earle; Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman.
1,100—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Bartlett; Myer and Albert H. Ginsburg.
1,050—Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson.
1,000—"In Memory of P. S. D."; Hon. and Mrs. William Phillips; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wolcott.
900—Mrs. Russell Gray.
850—Mr. and Mrs. Alvan T. Simonds.
800—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Thacher.
750—Isaac A. Diamondstone; Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Leonard.
695—Miss Lucy Lowell.
660—Mrs. Henry Wolcott.
600—Miss Ida Hunneman; Mrs. R. L. Agassiz.
575—Mr. and Mrs. Allyn B. McIntire.
500—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Elliot; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Sallinger.
500—"From a Friend"; Morris Borkum; Estate of Mellen Bray; Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Ginzberg; Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Hurd; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mumford, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Silverman; Mrs. Bayard Thayer; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Towvim.
400—The Rev. Christopher R. Eliot; Dr. and Mrs. Elisha Flagg; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingraham; Fred Lieberman; Olaf Olsen.
368—Ralph Bradley.
360—Mrs. Franklin F. Raymond.
350—Clark Charitable Trust; Grenville W. Folsom; Edward Rose.
300—Miss Mary E. Batchelder; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Berger; Mr. and Mrs. Horace W. Frost; Carl Joyce Gilbert; Max Leibson; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Motley; Simon Myerson; Miss Edith Parker.
280—Mrs. B. Preston Clark; Miss Ethel A. Forbes.
250—Estate of William Bloom; Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Denny; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dow; Mrs. David J. Evans; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoar; Mrs. Augustus P. Loring, Jr.; Mrs. John L. Saltonstall; Harry Simberg.
225—Miss Constance H. Hall; David C. Levin.
200—The Rev. Charles Morris Addison; Hyman E. Cline; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Endicott; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pinberg; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jaques; Louis H. Kiebenov; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welling.
175—Mr. and Mrs. F. Wadsworth Busk; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Goldmann.
160—Mr. and Mrs. Winslow B. Felton; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Werman.
150—Miss Louise G. Hallett; Samuel Heller; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. William G. Saltonstall; Myron S. and Colbert Silbert; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weston.
140—Dr. and Mrs. Hilbert F. Day.
125—Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, Jr.; Alfred L. Morse; Lester S Morse.
120—Henry S. Howe; David C. Rockman.
100—Jack Aronson; Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Clark; Charles P. Curtis, Jr.; Leon David; George Dietz; Mr. Mrs. Hyman Faber; William Penn; Mrs. Ernest L. Rueter; Mr. and Mrs. David Stone; Miss Ellen G. Vaughan.

New Piers for Boston Urged; Jump in Canadian Trade Seen

A substantial increase in shipping business between Canada and the Port of Boston was predicted today by Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, as he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands to urge legislation authorizing the construction of two new piers in Boston.

Mr. Parkhurst explained that during a four-day trip to Canada he was informed of a forthcoming boom in Canada to Boston shipping business. Furthermore, he said, "The importing business of the port of Boston is going to be tremendous."

The legislation favored by Mr. Parkhurst calls for the State Department of Public Works to purchase the two New Haven piers adjoining the State-owned Commonwealth Pier No. 5 for a sum not exceeding $1,250,000 and for the construction of two new piers, double the size of the present structures for a sum totaling approximately $3,600,000. The program was proposed by the Department of Public Works.

The Boston Port Authority official insisted additional pier facilities are necessary to retain present shipping business and to attract new business occasioned by the National Defense activities.

"It is only because we have had use of the Army Base and Commonwealth Pier that we have been able to take care of the present business," he said. "Yes it is true the port has lost three coastwise firms since last September but not any of them used the berths at the two piers. If they are taken away we will lose more business."

Samuel Silverman, Boston attorney and former member of two Special Commissions which studied Boston Port problems, said: "The gain to Boston and the Commonwealth would be much greater than the taxes lost," through the State taking over two piers now owned by the New Haven Railroad.

Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of the Division of Waterways, said that the $1,250,000 purchase price is one half of the present assessed valuation. He warned that if the Commonwealth Pier No. 5 is taken over by the Navy and the Army Base is taken over by the War Department there will be no pier in Boston Harbor that can be used for the larger ships. He added that the department considers the New Haven Piers to be the best located in Boston Harbor.

Rubber Industry Is Declared Ready to Meet All War Needs

With the development of synthetic rubber for all types of products in national defense, and with large reserves of crude rubber also being accumulated in the United States, the American rubber industry is now prepared for "the most exacting responsibilities," P. W. Litchfield of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company declared last night.

American industry, Mr. Litchfield said, is producing better synthetic rubber than is Germany which is manufacturing enough for all its war needs. While production of synthetic rubber in this country is behind the German State, he continued, every attempt is now being made to create facilities for its production in America at a rate that will make this country self-sufficient in time of war.

Spokesmen for the Goodyear company—which brought an exhibit of its products for national defense to Boston yesterday—said categorically that the process of making synthetic rubber is now assured beyond doubt and that in time of war this country can be self-sufficient with this product. The need now, is was said, is to create large-scale facilities for its production.

Mr. Litchfield pointed out that both the industry and the Government are making every effort toward this end and that large stores of crude rubber are also being created. A reserve of 400,000 tons of crude rubber is being accumulated but this total will not be reached, he said, for a year.

The importance of rubber products to national defense was stressed in the Copley-Plaza exhibit of war materials being manufactured by the Goodyear company. This exhibit included such defense products as bullet-proof gas hose, bullet-seal tubes, bullet-proof gasoline tanks for planes, flotation bags for planes forced down on bodies of water, bombing plane control surfaces, gas masks, fire hose, inflatable rubber boats for crew of planes that are forced down at sea, airplane pontoons, airplane tires, airplane hydraulic brakes, airship parts, rubber treads for combat tanks and a host of other applications.

The Goodyear company, with sales branches and factories in all parts of the world, has "been close to the war ever since it began." Mr. Litchfield reported that the company's plant at Wolverhampton, England, is working at full capacity; that employees work an eight-hour day with "one day off in 21"; and that "our manufacturing buildings appear to be a part of the countryside so well are they camouflaged."

The company's Swedish factory, he stated, has sharply curtailed operations due to low consumption of motor fuel with, in turn, less demand for tires. The British blockade permits only crude rubber "for bare domestic needs" to reach Sweden, and is so effective that little of this rubber "is likely to find its way to Germany."

Jail Term Is Given German Stowaway

A German was the first to plead guilty and be sentenced for violating the emergency stowaway act, a defense measure recently enacted by Congress, in the Federal District Court in Boston today.

Martin Hofner of Hamburg, Germany, was sentenced to three months in jail by Judge Hugh D. McLellan. Hofner stowed away on the Swedish steamship Industria while it was in Buenos Aires. He remained hidden in the hold of the ship for 23 days, stealing up for food during the night. Customs officers arrested him when they searched the ship on Dec. 17 in Boston.

Midyears Come to Harvard, And Anything May Happen

Tolling of the Memorial Chapel bell at 9:15 these crisp January mornings means just one thing to students in Harvard Yard: the beginning of a new day of midyear examinations. Each morning it summons a different group to Memorial Hall, the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, Sever, Emerson Halls—all the available auditoriums in the Yard—to pour forth what they have learned in the past four months and add another chapter to the ever-growing legend surrounding Harvard exams.

This legend, built up over the years, consist of the habits and mistakes and pranks and strokes of genius that "just happen" when three-thousand odd intelligent boys undergo the pressure of a two-week examination period.

The Benchley Touch

Robert Benchley, the humorist, contributed a typical item. As a student, he was asked to discuss the international law of the North American Fisheries Case. He wrote in his blue book: "I know nothing of the North American Fisheries and less about international law, but I tell you what I'll do. I'll give you the fishes' point of view." He did, and his blue book was so funny that the professor gave him a passing grade.

Freshmen unconsciously contribute to the lengend. One was about to slip a self-addressed post card into his finished blue book to enable the professor to send him his grade. Glancing out onto the snow-bound Cambridge streets, and ignoring the strict College rule that students stay near the Yard, he decided his address was "South Lake Trail, Palm Beach, Florida." And he added: "Special Delivery."

Everything about Harvard examinations, including the nights of cramming beforehand and especially the buildings in which they are written, goes into the making of the legend.

Twice a year, in January and in June, the bell rings; and students —from the blue bloods to the commuters, the Phi Beta Kappas to the men "on pro"—must spend three hours answering questions in the familiar blue-covered notebooks.

Exams in Bathing Suit

At the rows upon rows of benches in Memorial Hall, beneath plaster casts of Harvard greats, the boys sit with their fountain pens and ink and wrist watches and blotters spread out before them. They are in their shirt sleeves, or polo shirts and slacks, often with two or three days' beard as evidence of uninterrupted cramming. One June, a boy appeared in a bathing suit.

The blank blue books are already waiting for them when they arrive. At exactly 9:15, proctors hand out the printed examination questions: "Trace the continuity of invasions of Italy in the Middle Ages"; "Show how weaknesses in the Constitution of the Weimar Republic contributed to Germany's downfall"; "Evaluate" . . . "Discuss" . . . "Examine" . . . "Comment" . . . And the rows of boys set to work.

Some questions are unintentionally humorous. One course was asked to "Show the effect of wind on English History, 1688-1798." At least one student later said he was tempted to write on parliamentary debates.

The Exam Period

During the exam, little ever happens out of the ordinary. Proctors wander up and down the hall watching for cribbing and annoyingly dangling their Phi Beta Kappa keys. Once, in January, 1938, a tremendous crash was heard above the ceiling in Memorial Hall. A boulder had become dislodged from the tower and tumbled heavily downward, nearly smashing through the ceiling and on into the room. Several hundred students barely noticed it — stopped writing for a moment, glanced up, and went on working.

Outside the examination "chamber," college life is completely changed. Everything except study is in a state of suspended animation. No extracurricular lectures, no leisurely meals, few casual bull sessions, no late noise. Relaxation leads to queer stunts. One year a freshman and a senior had an ice-cream eating contest, widely publicized in the columns of the Crimson. The freshman won, and received from an Illinois concern the prize of an electric ice cream freezer.

The Crimson, student newspaper, shows the effects most of all. There are only three editions a week instead of six.

Everyone within hailing distance of the Yard breathes a big sigh of relief when for the last time a proctor calls out: "Gentlemen, the examination is over. Stop writing, please. Place your books in the proper piles as you go out. Gentlemen, the examination is over. . . ."

WPA Men Indicted for Graft

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Bench warrants charging conspiracy were issued today for the arrest of Vincent J. Sullivan of Bridgeport, former Connecticut WPA Administrator, and eight other former WPA officials.

They were indicted secretly by a Federal Grand Jury Monday on charges which involved the diverting of WPA labor and material for the improvement of Mr. Sullivan's home and the home of another of the accused.

The indictments accused the nine of conspiring to present false claims, for travel expenses and for work, all in relatively small amounts, and of conspiring to divert material and labor.

Mr. Sullivan was charged specifically with conspiring to present 21 false claims for travel expenses totaling about $2,800 and with conspiring to divert material and labor to his home on two occasions.

The office of Robert P. Butler, Federal Attorney, said the nine would appear in court Thursday.

Those indicted besides Mr. Sullivan were Frederick Mayo of Cromwell, former WPA Director of Operations; James H. Beatty of New Haven, former WPA administrative assistant; John R. Beattie of New Haven, brother of Mr. Beatty who spells his name differently, a former WPA foreman; Joseph W. MacComber of Meriden, former WPA supervisor; William M. Archer of New Haven, former senior property and supply clerk; Charles P. Lennon of New Haven, former WPA safety inspector, and two WPA foremen, John G. Heinz and Henry W. Hull, both of New Haven.

Mr. Sullivan resigned the WPA post in October.

The investigation leading up to the indictments was conducted by the WPA Divison of Investigation working out of Boston.

R. I. Draft Evader Placed on 'Honor'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21 (AP)—Arthur B. Copeland of East Providence, the State's only known draft evader, was released in personal recognizance today pending action by a Federal grand jury and placed on his "honor" to register with his local draft board.

Copeland had been in jail since Dec. 6, when he was arrested for failing to register under the Selective Service Act and committed by U. S. Commissioner James J. McCabe in lieu of $2,000 bail. U. S. District Attorney George F. Troy said today the youth was placed on his honor because "it might be some time before the grand jury is convened."

Mr. Copeland registered at his local board in East Providence this afternoon. He was to return later for his serial and order numbers.

Camp Edwards Command Shifted

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Jan. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding Officer of the 26th Division, took over command of Camp Edwards today, relieving Col. Charles B. Meyer, who had been in temporary command.

A 13-gun salute greeted the General and old soldiers chuckled when the band struck up "You're in the Army Now."

Plant Survey For U. S. Opens In Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 21—Vermont industry, under the leadership of Gov. William H. Willis, is preparing to set its house in order and ready to go on a national defense production basis at a moment's notice. Governor Willis, Chairman of the State Defense Council, has authorized a survey, to be concluded by Jan. 25, to determine the potential capacity of Vermont manufacturing plants and their adaptability to defense production.

The facilities of the Associated Industries of Vermont, of which Carl W. Olney of Rutland, is manager, have been drafted by the Governor to make the survey and by today more than 500 Vermont manufacturers will have the necessary blanks on their desks on which to fill in the required information.

Governor Willis made his appeal on a patriotic as well as a business basis, declaring the objective in mind "is to determine the extent to which Vermont can, may and should share in and cooperate with those engaged in the national defense program."

"I believe," he said in a prepared statement, "it is the patriotic duty of every manufacturer to co-operate in the survey by returning immediately the form they are to receive," together with the information which will be forwarded to William S. Knudsen, director of the national Office of Production Management.

The program of Vermont cooperation with the National Defense Council will start with the survey. The Vermont Defense Council is then to determine what is needed and the third step will be to fit in what is needed with what the State has to offer as may be determined by the inventory.

Governor Willis pointed out that there is a growing need for smaller production units in the defense program. Many manufacturers, he said, who have now no connection with or specific knowledge of defense production or may not even know of their own ability and opportunity to participate, may eventually find themselves an important production unit.

It is understood also that after the survey has been completed this week, a representative of the labor division of the National Defense Commission will be sent to this State to determine what type of defense manufacturing will fit in with Vermont's labor surplus.

Fort Ethan Allen

An army of workmen is swarming over the Fort Ethan Allen reservation these days rushing completion of frame buildings which will accommodate the 3,000 to 4,000 New York National Guard artillery troops expected to arrive for training on or about Feb. 15.

A total of 1,168 workmen, skilled and unskilled, including clerical help is now employed on the project that will represent an expenditure of "well over $1,000,000," according to military authorities at the fort.

The construction has been delayed somewhat by inability to get materials but is scheduled for completion the first week in February. There are 43 barracks 30 by 80 feet, 19 mess halls each accommodating 170 men, three hospital buildings, two officers' quarters housing 40 each, one headquarters building and 23 miscellaneous structures including 18 storehouses, three motor repair shops and a large recreation building.

In addition to this construction, it is expected the War Department will expend $75,000 more for the erection of additional facilities at the Underhill artillery range. Post authorities have disclosed that plans are under consideration for the erection of six magazines for munitions storage, three warehouses and one repair shop on the range. These would eliminate the necessity of trucking unused materials back to the fort after a day of firing on the range.

The War Department is nearly doubling the size of the artillery range with the acquisition of 4,000 additional acres at a cost of approximately $120,000.

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Thurber-Nugent Play Opens — Opera Plans — Zighera Orchestra

Subscription Audience Sees Farce-Comedy at the Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

There is a resemblance in "The Male Animal" to some of the Thurber stories and sketches. That is not surprising since James Thurber is co-author with Elliott Nugent of the comedy which came last evening to the Wilbur as the fourth play in the series offered by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society.

The Thurber touch seems to be discoverable in the method of developing the plot, though, of course, that might prove to be the Nugent share in the collaboration. When the curtain goes up on the living room in Prof. Thomas Turner's house in a mid-Western university town the professor and his wife appear to be the modest, happily married young couple who might be discovered in almost any faculty residence. But gradually the circle is widened with the arrival of old graduates returning for the football game of the year, with the appearance of the college dean and his wife, and the interruption of a pair of contrasted undergraduates. Gradually too a touch of absurdity is introduced. Upon the foundation of the first absurdity another is added, and then another, until the perspective becomes more comically out of plumb.

Before you know it a farcical dramatic triangle has been constructed with the professor, his wife, and the ex-football hero who was once her sweetheart entangled in the complications devised by the playwrights. From a background of experience with farcical plays you may be sure that the outcome will not be serious, and that the wife will not depart with the one-time gridiron celebrity. But for the moment the players go at it as though no escape could be found from the increasing dilemmas.

The scene of intoxication which provides a climax to the confusions is not a new device, but in the dialogue there is again the Thurber touch. It is dialogue which is better than the scene which it decorates.

Probably by now the outlines of the plot are familiar to followers of the stage, for the play is not a new one. It had a considerable run last season in New York, and it has spent some time in Chicago and the Middle West before venturing back again to the East. The story is not all of a piece. Some of the elements are not completely fused. The occasional profanity might better have been omitted. In addition to the triangular aspects of the narrative there is something about the liberal attitude of Professor Turner, the fiery editorial written by an undergraduate in defense of the professor's plan to read to his class a letter by Vanzetti as an example of first-rate composition, and the ructions which followed among some of the alumni. But in that too, as in his domestic difficulties, the professor emerged a victor.

Besides his contributions as joint author, Mr. Nugent aids the production as the principal member of the cast. He plays the part of the professor with the ease and skill that come from experience, making the harassed pedagogue and husband a likeable fellow as well as an amusing one. Miss Elizabeth Love, who has the role of the wife, keeps more in the key of farce than of comedy, but it is a legitimate reading of the part. Leon Ames too leans to farcical emphasis as the returning football star and philanderer, a good-natured, bluff, hearty fellow amid the difficulties which his coming helped to precipitate.

More in the vein of comedy is the characterization of the Dean by Ivan Simpson, setting forth the educator as a mild-mannered man, willing to accept a compromise but not without a touch of sharpness in his remarks. The rest of the cast which Herman Shumlin has assembled fulfill the requirements of the play. Among them are Robert Scott as a belligerent undergraduate on the intellectual side, Don De Fore as a burly athlete of small scholastic attainments, Matt Briggs as an explosive reactionary member of the trustees, and Julie Stevens as a restless sister-in-law of the professor.

'The Male Animal'

At the Wilbur—Comedy in three acts by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent, presented and directed by Herman Shumlin. Settings designed by Aline Bernstein. The cast includes:

Cleota ..... Eulabelle Moore
Ellen Turner ..... Elizabeth Love
Tommy Turner ....., Elliott Nugent
Patricia Stanley ..... Julie Stevens
Wally Myers ..... Don De Fore
Dean Frederick Damon ..... Ivan Simpson
Michael Barnes ..... Robert Scott
Joe Ferguson ..... Leon Ames
Mrs. Blanche Damon.. Minna Phillips
Ed Keller ..... Matt Briggs
Myrtle Keller ..... Regina Wallace
"Nutsy" Miller ..... Richard Beckhard
Newspaper reporter .. John Ames, Jr.

Ray Lee Jackson

Nathan Milstein

Soloist in radiocast Chicago Symphony Orchestra concert, Thursday, WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

La Meri

In "Lasyanatana," an allegorical dance of India. She will appear Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 in Hans Wiener's Chamber Dance Concert Series.

Povla Frijsh Is Soloist With Chamber Ensemble

By L. A. Sloper

Bernard Zighera's chamber orchestra, now known as the Zighera Orchestra, gave its first concert of 1941 in Jordan Hall last night. Povla Frijsh as soloist took part in six of the eight numbers of the program.

Mme. Frijsh is a too rare and always welcome visitor to Boston, whose singing is distinguished by fine musicianship and interpretive discernment. The six songs she sang last night were completely diverse in style, and yet she was able to reveal the individual quality of each, from the chaste classicism of Torelli's "Tu lo sai" to the rough humor of Moussorgsky's "Hopak," and including the charm of Mozart's Menuet, the exotic atmosphere of Duparc's "L'Invitation au voyage," the lyricism of Grieg's "Vaaren," and the drama of Schubert's "Erlkönig"—really an amazing exhibition of artistic versatility, and one more proof that vocal beauty in itself is of less consequence in a singer than intellectual and musical sensibility.

Mr. Zighera has grown in authority as a conductor, but he has apparently not yet mastered the difficult art of accompanying a soloist. In the first four of the songs his orchestra afforded less than complete support to the singer, but in the last two, by Grieg and Schubert, his results were better.

The conductor did, however, maintain his record of offering interesting and even stimulating programs, and he secured excellent performances of the two purely orchestral selections of the evening. These were Mozart's Symphony in D major (K. 504), which opened the program, and the Sinfonietta of Benjamin Britten, young English composer.

This Mozart symphony (the one without a Minuet) is perhaps not the master's most ingratiating work in this form, but it has a pleasing Andante and a characteristic Finale. It was played with precision and spirit.

Benjamin Britten is a prolific composer whose work is little known hereabouts. The Sinfonietta probably had its first Boston performance last night, though the program was silent on the subject. At all events, it was a rewarding novelty for this listener, and apparently, for the audience. If the composer's gift is more vigorous than lyrical, he has a strong feeling for form, an awareness of the tonal possibilities of the instruments, and an ability to write with a notable clarity of texture.

The audience expressed warmly its admiration for Mme. Frijsh and its liking for the orchestral offerings.

'Seven Wishes'

"Seven Wishes," a play in four acts by Maurice Maeterlinck, translated, modified, and adapted by Clare Tree Major, will be the next presentation in the series of plays for boys and girls under the auspices of the Women's international League for Peace and Freedom. It will be given in Jordan Hall Saturday, Feb. 1, at 10:15 a. m. by members of the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater.

Two other plays will be given in this series: "Alice in Wonderland," March 22, and "Robin Hood," April 26.

Midweek Features on the Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among noteworthy dial entertainment for the mid-week will be the premiere of a new Army information series; the dramatized story of Emily Dickinson, the "hermit" poet of Amherst, Mass.; the first of an American composer series by the Rochester Orchestra; and what is believed to be the first commercial program to come from West Point.

Tonight

Stars of "It Happened on Ice" to contest in Julia Sanderson's and Frank Crumit's quiz; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Edmund Wilson of "The New Republic" to join regular panel of "Invitation of Learning" in discussion of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Walter Edmonds, author, to be guest of Edward Weeks; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Nino Martini, tenor of the Metropolitan, scheduled to sing Grever's "Lamento Gitano," the "Furtive Tear" aria from Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" and Buzzi-Peccia's "Lolita," in Antonini musicale; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

"Army Highlight" series of talks by prominent United States Army officers; Col. William Smith, Commanding Officer of Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., to discuss "The Old and New Fort Devens" for opening talk; Colonial-WAAB, 2:15.

Jean Muir to portray role of Emily Dickinson, "hermit" poet of Amherst, Mass., in "Cavalcade of America"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Edward G. Robinson and Ona Munson to be heard from New York in newspaper story, "Freedom of the Press"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Fred Allen to interview James Gallagher, a "sandhog" leader, one of the men who build tunnels under New York, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Eddie Cantor to have Rudy Vallee as guest, with Dinah Shore as vocalist, in 30-minute period; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Dorothy Thompson and Clare Boothe to debate under auspices of "Union Now . . ."; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Thursday

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, conducting, to present first of American Composers' Concerts, with William Bergsma's "Set of Dances," Russell Baum's "Six Choregraphic Sketches," Kent Kennan's "Andante for Solo Oboe and Strings," and Spencer Norton's "Dance Suite"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Gretry-Mottl's "Ballet Suite," Ravel's "Pavane" and Dance No. 7, from Glinka's "Life of a Tsar," programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" concert; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Nathan Milstein, violinist, to be heard with Chicago Symphony Orchestra in the Allegro Maestoso movement from Paganini's Concerto for Violin, No. 1; Hans Lange to conduct Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole"; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

"City Desk," newspaper series, to begin story of political trickery; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore to satirize "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern of screen who played role; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Alice Marble and Don Budge, tennis stars, to be interviewed by "Chick" Morris, WBZ's special events director; WBZ, 6:30.

"Vox Pop" boys, Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth, to be heard in what is said to be first commercial radiocast from within walls of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.; cadets to co-operate in air show; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

James J. Walker and Lanny Ross to join "Choose Up Sides," sports quiz; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Behind the Microphone

Filming Stage Plays

By John Beaufort

New York

A scheme to make available on 16mm film exact reproductions of Broadway plays has been inaugurated with the preparation of Maxwell Anderson's "Journey to Jerusalem" by Theater-on-Film, Inc. It is proposed to release from four to six such pictures a year, employing the casts and settings of the original Broadway productions. The filmed plays will be available for non-commercial bookings by churches, schools, colleges, clubs, dramatic societies, and by others among the owners of 16mm projectors.

Sponsor of the new experiment is Joseph Pollak, who founded National Screen Service in 1914 and ran it until his retirement in 1930. National Screen Service plays an anonymous but important part in the film industry. It makes up those previews which your neighborhood theater flashes to boom "Next Week's Attraction."

Ten years ago, Mr. Pollak gave up his work in Hollywood. Until last autumn, he had spent much time traveling in Europe and the United States.

Early last fall, Mr. Pollak saw "Journey to Jerusalem" at the National Theater here, and was inspired by Mr. Anderson's drama about Jesus at the age of 12. Mr. Pollak began thinking about transcribing plays to film. From his years as a movie producer and as head of Screen Service, he knew that only about 10 per cent of the plays produced annually on Broadway ever reach Hollywood.

Furthermore, Mr. Pollak reasoned, most of the 16mm films available are either advertising or are feature films which have previously played to a large commercial public in the regular film houses before being released to the non-commercial market. Why not reproduce Broadway plays, exactly as presented on the stage, with complete dialogue, and original casts?

Mr. Pollak chose "Journey to Jerusalem" as his first play. Unfortunately for the Playwrights' Company, its original producers, the drama was not a success on Broadway and ran for only about a week. So within a short time after its closing, Mr. Pollak's company had carted scenery and costumes to a local film studio and was at work recording the Anderson script with the aid of Sidney Lumet, Arlene Francis, Arnold Moss, Frederic Tozere, Horace Braham, Charles DeSheim, and others of the original company. They were directed by Elmer Rice, who staged the Playwrights' production, and by Martin Henry.

Theater-on-Film considers an important aspect of its distribution possibilities the fact that touring by theatrical companies is limited these days. Mr. Pollak says that for geographical, economic, and other reasons 99 per cent of the nationwide public never sees stage plays as they are given in New York.

Technically, the application of a more or less rigid stage technique to movie making offers its drawbacks. In the theater, we are accustomed to extend the scene by imagination into and beyond the wings. In the cinema, the camera carries us wherever it may go. But the direct photographing of a play as it passes on the stage—even with occasional close-ups—has a tendency to become tiresome because it curtails real or imagined extension.

"Journey to Jerusalem" seems less dramatic in its Theater-on-Film transcription than it did on the stage of the National. The dialogue would have been better for liberal cutting, since the script was verbose and lacking in dramatic quality. There are several interesting performances but much of the acting seems without conviction or inspiration.

It might have been possible to make more photographic use even of the limited scenery available. Perhaps this will be done in the future by focusing on significant sections, and by better lighting.

'The Cream in the Well'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Lynn Riggs's new play, "The Cream in the Well," which opened at the Booth Theater last evening, is a tortuous drama about tortured people. Although the scene is Indian Territory and the time 1906, Mr. Riggs appears to be interested in the broad and current implications of his story. He argues, through the experiences of his characters, that the destruction wrought by hatred overtakes those who surrender their normal, creative activities to evil motives in themselves or in others.

Mr. Riggs has made his drama uncompromisingly grim. He has also chosen as his principal dilemma a situation of incest between a brother and sister. This situation is allowed to absorb the play to the extent that any value his message might otherwise have is obscured and obliterated. Neither by what the play itself says nor by the introduction of sufficiently contrasted characters has the dramatist allowed any real light or inspiration into the dank atmosphere.

Only Virginia Campbell and Harry Bratsburg are permitted to breathe a few welcome gusts of fresh air into the proceedings. Miss Campbell's performance is particularly outstanding. Mary Morris, Martha Sleeper, Ralph Theadore, Myron McCormick, Leif Erikson, and Perry Wilson valiantly do what they can.

Opera Season to Be Given At the Metropolitan Theater

Boston will have its annual visit from the Metropolitan Opera Company this spring, but not at the Boston Opera House. The productions will be housed instead in the Metropolitan Theater, downtown.

The move is noted as an improvement by H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association, in his announcement made last night. He points out that the theater has 1,200 more seats than the opera house, and that it will be possible therefore to offer a "more attractive" scale of prices. There will be the usual 12 performances, running from Thursday, March 27, to Saturday, April 5. The statement said:

"For several months now those interested in our annual spring season with the Metropolitan Opera Company have been naturally concerned as to whether or not we will have opera this coming spring, and if so, where it will be produced.

"Many extraordinary problems have faced the Boston Opera Association, but the directors have been constantly at work on these problems and are today in a position to make our official announcement.

"We shall, as usual, have our opera season next spring, opening on Tuesday evening, March 27, and closing on Saturday evening, April 5. This year, however, our opera will be given in a new home. We announce with considerable interest that through the co-operation of the management of the Metropolitan Theater on Tremont Street that this very beautiful house has been secured for our 12 performances. We believe that the operagoing public will welcome this news with keen enthusiasm.

"There are many reasons why this is a step in the right direction. The house itself has a larger seating capacity by 1,200 seats. The house is modern in every respect as to heating, lighting, and ventilation, and is beautifully decorated. The grand foyer is a model of the Paris Opera House. Each seat in any part of the house commands a splendid view of the stage. The acoustics are reported to be most excellent. The greater seating capacity of the house makes it possible to carry out our ambition of long standing. We shall be able to offer the public a more attractive scale of prices. The convenience of location to our entire surrounding communities is markedly more advantageous.

"The details as to repertoire, sales of tickets, etc., will be announced, as usual, at a later date."

Screen Notes

Gabriel Pascal, producer-director of the film "Major Barbara," adapted from Shaw's play, is en route to the United States. "Major Barbara" was completed three weeks ago in England and will soon be released here by United Artists. The principal players are Wendy Hiller, who was in "Pygmalion," Rex Harrison, Robert Morley, Emlyn Williams, Sybil Thorndike, Marie Lohr, and Penelope Dudley-Ward.

* * *

The première of "Virginia," starring Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll, will be held on Jan. 28, at the Paramount Theater, New York, under the sponsorship of the Maple Leaf Fund, Canadian organization for British war relief. Participating in the accompanying program will be Raymond Massey as master of ceremonies, Glenn Miller and his orchestra, Anton Dolin of the Ballet Theater, Raoul Jovin of the Metropolitan Opera, and Victor Guggin, president of the Maple Leaf Fund. Madeleine Carroll will talk to the audience via telephone from California.

* * *

Robert Riskin, associate of Frank Capra in the production of "Meet John Doe," is currently in New York discussing with Warner executives the release of the film. Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck are the stars.

* * *

Jack Haley, Jack Oakie, and Eddie Albertson are the three top recruits for Warners "Navy Blues," a comedy about the Navy.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Male Animal," presented by Herman Shumlin. Featuring Elliott Nugent, Leon Ames and Elizabeth Love. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Children's program of music by 32 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2, 5:25, 8:35. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Brenda and Cobina. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:50. "Information Please." 12:20, 3:40, 6:55. At 9 p. m., "Sneak Preview."

Kenmore—
"They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:25. "She Couldn't Say No." Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Modern—
"Four Mothers," Claude Rains, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Here Comes the Navy." 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 8:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Santa Fe Trail," Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:25. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10:10. "Melody and Moonlight." 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Scollay—
"Four Mothers," Claude Raines, Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane, Gale Page. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Here Comes the Navy." 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Pete Smith—Humor," "The Trouble With Husbands," enacted by Robert Benchley; "Travel," "John Nesbit Explains the Origin of American Slang," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 12:20, 4:50, 9.

Telepix—
"O. Henry's Prize Short Story," "Information Please," "American Slang," "Winter Fun at Lake Placid," "Popular Songs," "Ben Turpin's 'Small Town Idol,'" cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sensation," featuring John Lodge. 9:38 a. m., 12:20, 3:02, 5:44, 8:25. "Hell's Angels." 10:36 a. m., 1:18, 4, 6:42, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 8:15. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.

Uptown—
"South of Suez," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:45. Evenings 6:10-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," 2 and 8.

Regent: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Public Deb. No. 1." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "A Little Bit of Heaven." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. 3:45, 7:50, 9:55. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2, 5, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:50, 4:55, 8. "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:11, 6:10, 9:25.

Cleveland Circle: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Street of Memories," Lynne Roberts and Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 7:45.

University: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2, 6:10, 9:30. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Girls Under 21," Paul Kelly. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:05, 9:05. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "One Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly. "The Outsider." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3, 9:15. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:14, 9:29. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. 2:44, 8:21. "Always a Bride." 1:38, 7:15, 10:15.

Park: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. "Chan at the Wax Museum," 1:30. and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Arise My Love," "World in Flames." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:13, 8:15. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:53, 6:50, 10:02.

Hyde Park: "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 3:15, 9:15. "Pride of the Bowery." 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 2:30, 8:15. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN — Granada: "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:51, 5:01, 8:11. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 3:02, 6:12, 9:22.

Mystic: "Dr. Kildar's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 6:55, 10. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette Macdonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Pat Morrison. 3:17, 8:27. "Glamour for Sale" Anita Louise. 2:15, 7, 9:52.

Orpheum: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russel and Brian Aherne. "Public Deb. No. 1." Brenda Joyce. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Five Peppers in Trouble." 2:15, 8:30. "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy. 3:25, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Orient: "Dr. Kildar's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8. "Little Nellie Kelly." 3:17, 9:32.

MEDFORD—Fellsway. "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Public Deb No. 1." 1:30, and 7:30.

Medford: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 3:40, 8:10. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Veles. 2:15, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Charter Pilot," 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:20, 8. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 9:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: You'll Find Out." Kay Kyser. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 'I'm still Alive." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Betty Grable. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows.

Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy, Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:08, 8:08. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:22, 10:22.

Revere: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:49, 9:19. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Arise, My Love," "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Dancing on a Dime." 2, Evenings at 6:30.

Davis Square: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Diamond Frontier," 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Girl from God's Country." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "One Crowded Night," Billy Seward. 2:09, 7:54. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Judy Canova. 1:30 and 7:30.

Waterton Square: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Manhattan Heartbeat," Robert Sterling and Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Melody and Moonlight." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Power and the Land." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sndays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 3:39, 8:09. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. 2:19, 6:40, 9:30.

AMUSEMENTS

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from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Theatre, W. 44 St. BR'y. 9-3967
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A New Comedy by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL *A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN*
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
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Rangers Here to Stop Bruins Stretch of Undefeated Games Now at Eleven

Patrickmen at Full Strength For Tilt at Garden Tonight

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If New York Rangers are to make a successful bid to retain the Stanley Cup they should give evidence here against the Bruins tonight. They arrived here today from Detroit where they defeathd the Red Wings, 2-1, Sunday, thereby gaining their first victory on Detroit ice in two years. The team received a "lift" from that victory and were a cocky lot today.

Retention of the Stanley Cup is something of a feat. A look backward through the history of the present National Hockey League since 1920 reveals that it has been defended successfully only three times. And that is a span of 20 years. Detroit, Canadiens, and Ottawa Senators are the only successful clubs.

Today the New Yorkers are at full strength and if they are to climb upward in the standing they will need to start pretty soon. At the moment they are in fourth place, two games behind the Bruins but they are also only two games out of sixth place. Their position in the standing is one in which they can easily rise or easily slide.

Dumart Out

Although the locals will not have Woody Dumart at left wing on the Kraut line and have just returned from three hard games in four days on the road, they expressed confidence today. Tonight they go into their 12th game of a string that so far has seen 11 straight games without defeat. Five of the games were victories and six were ties and they are aiming to better 19, which is the league mark held by these same Rangers.

Bruins hold the league record of 14-straight victories and would not exactly object to adding the undefeated string of games to their history. The chances of succeeding will be greatly enhanced if they survive tonight's affair, for Rangers can be a pretty formidable aggregation and with their record in jeopardy the evening promises entertainment.

Usually a Sell-Out

Over the past few seasons any appearance of Rangers on Boston ice meant a complete sell-out of the Garden. If the Garden is not sold out tonight it will be because Rangers have not displayed their power of other seasons and the local hockey fans have no guarantee of action.

There is a possibility that Lester Patrick will be on hand for the game. The genial team President has not been able to travel much with the club and some of the Ranger fade-out could be attributed to his absence, although injury to Art Coulter was most important.

Same Line-Up

The line-up of the club is the same as that which won the hockey trophy last year with one alteration. Alex Shibicky was regular left wing on the Colville line but during an enforced absence Lynn Patrick took his post and did so well Shibicky shifted to the third line when he returned to action. The defense is the same except in ability and has not found itself since Coulter went out of action.

There will be some personal exhibitions possible tonight with four Rangers seeking to catch Bill Cowley in the scoring list. The Bruin center has a reasonably safe lead at the moment but Phil Watson, Bryan Hextall, Neil Colville, and Lynn Patrick are within the first eight and that is close enough.

Garden Line-up Tonight

(National Hockey League Game)

Boston Bruins		New York Rangers
Conacher, lw		rw, Hextall
Cowley, c		c, Watson
Wiseman	rw	lw, Hiller
Smith, ld		rd, Coulter
Clapper, rd		ld, M. Patrick
Brimsek, g		g, Kerr

Bruins alternates—Schmidt, Bauer, Jackson, Reardon, Bruce, McReavy, Cain, Hamill, Crawford.
Rangers alternates — Heller, Pratt, M. Colville, N. Colville, L. Patrick, C. Smith, Shibicky, Pike MacDonald.
Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

Move Team Up

Victory for the Bruins tonight will send the team into second place, a point better than Detroit and the Wings are idle. If Rangers take honors and pick up a couple of points they will increase their lead over Chicago for fourth place to three points. There are no other games in the circuit for tonight.

With Dumart out of action Art Jackson is booked to play left wing and Manager Ross wired Hershey to send Herb Cain back. He will serve as the spare forward. It has been more than a week since the Bruins have appeared on local ice and the fans are awaiting the play of the new third line of Gordon Bruce, Terry Reardon, and Pat McCreavy. Manager Ross accompanied the team on the recent trip and appeared to be satisfied with the line.

* * *

Bruins arrived last night by plane from Chicago . . . Only Win Green and Cooney Weiland took the train . . . The tom-tom beaters are starting for all-star selections with Sweeney Schriner and Lynn Patrick being mentioned out of New York as left wingers . . . Although Bill Cowley is not likely to get a vote out of Toronto he should poll heavily elsewhere for center.

* * *

Rangers have gone four-straight without defeat, beating Amerks and Detroit and playing overtime ties with Bruins and Detroit . . . When Schmidt, Bauer, and Dumart finished last season, they took scoring honors, finishing first and second. Schmidt was first and Bauer and Dumart were tied for second. This season they are slow getting underway but they stick together, Schmidt having 20 points, Bauer 19, and Dumart 18.

* * *

Games played between Bruins and Rangers this season have resulted as follows:

Bruins 2, Rangers 2, tie.
Bruins 6, Rangers 2.
Rangers 5, Bruins 3.
Bruins 2, Rangers 1.
Bruins 2, Rangers 2, tie.

Yale Shows Pool Strength

The amazing, all around strength exhibited by Yale in sinking Pennsylvania 66 to 9, and another fine performance by Dartmouth in defeating Columbia 49 to 26, featured the second week of competition in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League.

Dartmouth, with two victories, and Harvard and Yale, each with one victory, are tied for the lead. Columbia and Pennsylvania each have lost two meets. Navy against Pennsylvania at Annapolis on Saturday is the only league meet this week. Princeton makes its debut against Navy at Annapolis, Feb. 1.

Twenty-one swimmers scored points for Yale at Pennsylvania, and no Eli swimmer scored in more than one event. A second by Penn's Bob Walton in the 50-yard freestyle prevented a perfect score for the Elis.

Dartmouth's Roland Wilhelmy, by winning both the 220 and 440 races from Columbia, jumped into a lead in the individual scoring race with a two-meet total of 15 points. Columbia's Joe McKinley, with a first, a second, two thirds, and participation on two winning relay teams, stands second with 14 points. The next three men, all of Dartmouth, are George Liskow and Art O'Mara, each with 12 points, and Roland Higgins with 11 points.

League Standing

College	Won	Lost	Points—For	Agst
Dartmouth	2	0	108	42
Harvard	1	0	45	30
Yale	1	0	66	9
Princeton	0	0	0	0
Navy	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	2	56	94
Pennsylvania	0	2	25	125

Last Week's Results

Yale 66, Pennsylvania 9.
Dartmouth 49, Columbia 26.

This Week's Schedule

Saturday—Pennsylvania at Navy.

Individual Scoring

Name and College	1	2	3	MR	FR	Pts
Wilhelmy, Dartmouth	3	0	0	0	0	15
McKinley, Columbia	1	1	2	0	2	14
Liskow, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	1	12
O'Mara, Dartmouth	2	0	0	1	0	12
Higgins, Dartmouth	1	1	1	1	0	11
Similtsi, Columbia	1	1	0	1	0	10
Carney, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	10
Potter, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	10
Powers, Harvard	2	0	0	0	0	10
Brown, Columbia	0	2	0	1	0	8
Curwen, Harvard	1	1	0	0	0	8
Houck, Penn.	0	2	1	0	0	7
Walton, Penn.	0	2	1	0	0	7
Noble, Dartmouth	1	0	0	1	0	7
Kusaila, Columbia	0	1	1	0	1	6
Crowley, Dartmouth	0	1	1	0	1	6
Martens, Dartmouth	0	1	1	1	0	6
Stowell, Harvard	0	2	0	0	0	6

Scoring computed on basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1½ for participation on winning medley team (MR) and 1¼ for free style relay team (FR). Fractions carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

(In 75-foot pools only)

50-yard freestyle — Liskow, Dartmouth, 24.3s.
100-yard freestyle—Powers, Harvard, 54.2s.
220-yard freestyle—Sanburn, Yale, 2m 18.8s.
440-yard freestyle—Peter Yale 5m. 13.8s.
150-yard backstroke—Drucker, Harvard, 1m. 43s.
220-yard breaststroke — Potter, Dartmouth, 2m. 32.2s.
Fancy dive—Cooke, Yale, 128.8 points.
300-yard medley relay — Dartmouth (O'Mara, Martens, Higgins), 3m. 08s.
400-yard relay—Yale (Vreeland, Smith, Wilson, Britton), 3m. 45.6s.

Son Within Two Seconds Of Father's 880 Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Although his only assault last year on the freshman record for the 880-yard run netted him a tie for the best time on record, Wolverine trackman Bob Ufer still has to clip approximately a second and a quarter from his time in order to best the record set 25 years ago by his father. For on May 20, 1916, C. E. "Joe" Ufer set a Michigan varsity half mile record of 1:55.2 that stood for 10 years before being bettered by Charles Renike.

"Joe" Ufer is described by a former member of the 1916 Michigan track team as one of the most dependable performers on the squad. He was small and possessed a world of speed. Standing but 5 feet 8 inches and weighing 137 pounds, it is said he could "run the big fellows into the ground." In addition to running the half mile, Ufer consistently turned in .49 second and 4:30 times in the quarter mile and mile distances, respectively.

Son Bob comes up to the varsity as a sophomore this year with possibly more physical attributes than his father and promises not only to match his father's record, but to set a few of his own. The Ufers reside in Pittsburgh.

Bobsled Race Put Over

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Unfavorable conditions on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run forced postponement Jan. 18 of the Dietrich Wortmann Trophy two-man bobsled competition. Officials tentatively scheduled the mile event for Jan. 25 with the Adirondack A. A. U. senior four-man race.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule
National League
New York Rangers at Boston.
American League
No games scheduled.
American Association
No games scheduled.

You Won't Find It in There

Wide World

Searching for Complex

Manager Lester Patrick and players, (left to right) Bryan Hextall, Alf Pike and Neil Colville gaze into Stanley Cup to find out why the old cup is such a difficult one to defend, only three teams having succeeded since 1920.

Eddie Dugger to Be Honored By Tufts Alumni Next Week

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a young fellow whose legs "seemed always to decide to go two ways at once," Eddie Dugger of Tufts has done all right. As a track star he has won every dual meet race but one. He has raced his way to sectional and national championships. And he has won honors scholastically.

Now, on the eve of what may become the popular Medford senior's greatest season as captain of the Tufts track team, Eddie Dugger is to receive further honors at a dinner sponsored by the Tufts Alumni Varsity Club at the University Club Jan. 31. More than 300 former Jumbo athletes are expected to be on hand to pay him tribute.

Many of those attending the affair will be familiar with every detail of Eddie's career. Not many, however, will realize that although his greatest fame has come from his deeds on the cinder path and indoor boards, Eddie became a trackman mainly by chance.

In an article in this month's issue of the Tuftonian, the Tufts College magazine, Dugger tells about the highlights of his career as a runner. At the same time he discloses that he had to discover that he could broad jump before he found out that he could run—because when he first attempted to run he missed the boat.

Father a Star

Eddie begins his article by telling of the time he tried to make his junior high school track team and failed. He was more proficient in other sports and seemed to be about to disappoint his mother, who wanted her son to be a star runner like his father had been at Boston English High.

In high school, he says, he tried again and "almost from the first it seemed a mistake." He was tall for his age, 15, and could not run more than a 200-yard dash without tiring. One day he happened to broad jump, and he equalled the best the varsity had done. That decided his fortune.

The coach conducted experiments in high-jumping, hurdling, the short dash, and the shot-put, but after a week of practice, the coach was still not convinced. His only words of consolation were that Eddie "might be a hurdler some day, when he could learn to lift his legs over the obstacles."

Learned Quickly

To his surprise Dugger did learn, and quickly. Before he left high school he had won four State championships in running events as well as a second in the standing broad jump. More than that, he also learned how to run the longer races, and he today counts his ability to run the first leg on the Tufts mile relay team—440 yards—as one of his major accomplishments.

For a college senior who has appeared in various invitation meets all over the country and who has won his share of races from nationally-known stars, that last accomplishment might not sound like much. Only when you know Eddie for the modest, unassuming chap he is can you appreciate how he feels.

In his article he gives some indication of that feeling when he describes last winter's indoor meet with Northeastern in the Tufts Cage. "There was no crowd there," he writes, " . . . but it felt good to be running in a dual meet with the rest of the Tufts squad after all that high-pressure hurdling."

Popular at Tufts

Here was a lad who had competed against the best in the country, who had heard his name called before thousands of track fans, and who could show you many trophies—if you asked, but who at the same time enjoyed the thrill of competition with his teammates fully as well.

For that reason Eddie is popular at Tufts, both with his fellow runners and with his fellow students. They know his willingness to forego competing in his specialties to enter other events—just so the team will have better balance.

One of Dugger's greatest attributes is courage. He never gives up. He may be beaten at times, but not because he has not given his best, and this can clearly be seen in two races he ran last year.

The first was the I. C. 4-A. high hurdles in New York, in which he found that he had been the slowest trial-heat winner, even though he had tried for a record. In the final, however, he not only won but broke the record. "But not because I was trying to," he modestly declaims. "It was the fast competition provided by Jay Shields (of Yale). I had to run that fast to win."

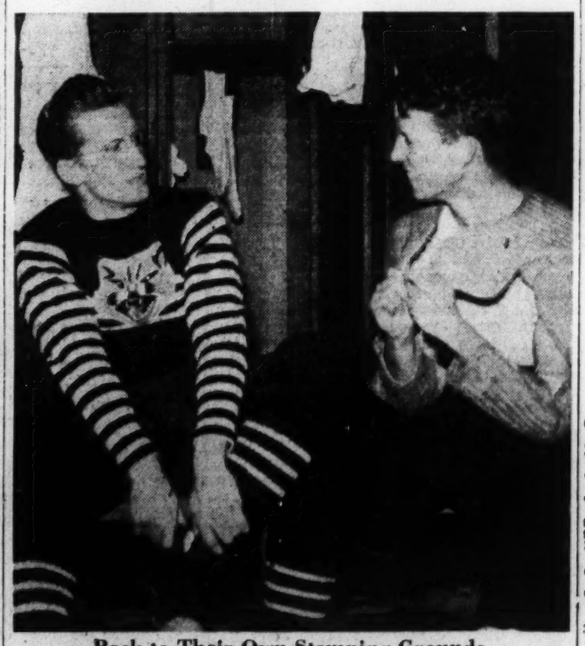
Barely Qualified

The second race was the low hurdles in the I. C. 4-A. outdoor championships at Harvard. Eddie qualified for the semifinals easily enough, and then waited for his semifinal heat. As he waited he saw Walter Zittel of Cornell win the first heat in time which was four tenths of a second faster than he (Dugger) had ever done. On top of that he barely qualified for the final himself, being beaten by Harold Stickel of Pitt. Yet in the final, Ed was never headed, and won in a time which was a full six tenths of a second better than his best previous clocking for the distance.

Ed is already looking forward to the track season this winter, and his thoughts, if you had not already guessed, are centered on the team.

Among those coming to honor him at the dinner one week from Friday will be Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts, and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill. The affair should prove a grand send-off for a grand fellow in his last year of college sport.

Former Melrose Stars



Back to Their Own Stamping Grounds

Paul Conway and Bob Allard, who for a number of years played hockey in and around Boston with Melrose High School, return in the uniforms of the University of New Hampshire against Boston College at the Arena tonight. Conway is the center, Allard the left wing on the Wildcat first line.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert. DJB 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Music by Liszt, Choir; "Smiling Music" by Tibor Polgar. Budapest Municipal Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Choral Selections. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; Commentary by George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Special Broadcast for Louisiana. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista" under the direction of Maestro Gaston Pellegrini. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches"; Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London — 10:30 p. m. — Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 22
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Wednesday, Jan. 22

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Prout Card Complete In Long Races

Fields in the four longer invitation trophy races—the 600, the 1,000, the mile and the two-mile—are complete today for next Saturday's 20th annual Prout Games at the Boston Garden, according to Meet Manager Bill Kenney. Winners in all four of these events in the Veterans of Foreign Wars carnival will be returning for their second local appearance of the indoor season.

Roy Cochran, Johnny Quigley, and Jimmy Herbert finished in that order in the V. F. W. 600 and race that same distance again Saturday. Other starters will be Charley Beetham, who won the Prout Trophy a year ago, and Charley O'Donnell of Holy Cross. Cochran's V. F. W. time was 1m. 12.9s. Herbert captured the 1941 Metropolitan A. A. U. 600-yard crown in 1m. 12.1s. last Saturday in the New York Coliseum.

Kane Returns

Jim Kehoe of Maryland chased Campbell Kane of Indiana home in the V. F. W. 1,000-yard special and the two will duel again in the Cheverus 1,000. Other sure starters are Jim Rafferty, the one-time Fordham flash; Dave Morrison, of the University of North Carolina; Harlan Woods, the B. A. A. star, and Jack Haley, who is running unattached. Howard Borck is another possible starter in this race. Kane finished second a year ago, behind Wayne Rideout and Jim Borican. For a reason unknown at this time, Borican will not run here Saturday.

As every New England track fan knows by this time, the Prout mile features a six-man, record-smashing field. John Munski won the Veterans' mile and will try to repeat Saturday against Chuck Fenske, Luigi Beccali, Walter Mehl, Gene Venzke, and Mel Truett. Fenske, in winning this race last winter, stepped off a neat 4:10.3, to nip Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani.

Rice, Lash Back

Another duel between Greg Rice and Don Lash is expected in the Larrivee two-mile. When these two stars are at the starting line, the race usually develops into a personal duel between them. But they may not find it a simple matter to shake off such rivals as Joe McCluskey, Ralph Schwarzkopf, George DeGeorge, Forest Efaw, and Tommy Deckard. Efaw and DeGeorge will be running here for the first time this winter.

Bill Kenney also announces that the entire schedule, including the 50-yard dash, 45-yard hurdle, high jump, pole vault, and relay lineups, will be released tomorrow. Ed Dugger, the Tufts star, is entered in both the dash and hurdles. He was beaten by Larry O'Connor in the hurdles final in the last Prout meet.

Sports Around the Hub

Neal O'Hara 'Clean-Up' Speaker

Always a big hit at the baseball writers' annual banquet is the "clean-up" speaker—the fellow who gets up after everyone else has sat down and proceeds to "rib" the principals at the head table. Charley Gillman did it for a couple of years. Warren Brown, a Chicago newspaperman, did it a year ago and sent the crowd home laughing. At the next dinner, Jan. 30, at the Copley-Plaza, Neal O'Hara will take the job. A well-known humorist and columnist, O'Hara will probably outdo his predecessors.

* * *

Warren Giles, general manager of the world champion Cincinnati Reds, is coming East for the banquet again this year and will probably make the trip with Branch Rickey, the Cardinal front office chief and leading speaker here Jan. 30. Bill McKechnie has also been invited by the writers, but has been vacationing and has not yet answered the invitation. While the last World Series was in progress, however, Bill expressed a desire to attend.

* * *

Tuss McLaughry, one-time Brown and recently-appointed Dartmouth football coach, will be the head speaker at the annual Boston University sports dinner Feb. 12 in the Charles Hayden Memorial building. Gary Famiglietti, formerly an outstanding Terrier fullback and now a star with the Chicago Bears, will be a guest of honor. Leaders in hockey, tennis, golf and other sports will also be honored.

* * *

The banquet parade for B. C.'s victorious Sugar Bowl Eagles continues. On the evening of Jan. 29 the Boston City Club will give a dinner-dance in the club auditorium for the entire varsity squad. Gene Goodreault's Haverhill testimonial is dated Feb. 3, with Charley O'Rourke one of the guest speakers. Even a couple of Harvard boys would like to toss a dinner for the Eagles, notably O'Rourke.

* * *

Shorts . . . Eddie Collins had nothing to report at Fenway Park this morning and Bob Quinn was out of town, so any immediate baseball news will be reserved until tomorrow. . . . Yesterday Bob Quinn announced the signing to Bee contracts of Al Javery, young right-hand pitcher and Sig Broskie, rookie catcher, who joined the varsity late last season after a stretch with York, Pa. . . . As everyone suspected, Henry Toczylowski, the B. C. garterback, is the new grid coach at Saugus High School. . . . Henry is understood to have signed a three-year contract at an annual $2,200. . . . He succeeds Charley "Buzz" Harvey, who has moved to Nashua (N. H.) high.

* * *

Frank Leahy returned from his Florida vacation trip yesterday and was kept busy answering contract queries. . . . The Eagle mentor's present contract has one more year to run, but it probably will be torn up in favor of a bigger and better one. . . . Captains of two current Syracuse University squads are sons of former great Orange athletes. . . . Dick Whiteside, swimming leader, is the son of Charley Whiteside, stroke of the 1916 championship Syracuse crew and later Harvard coach. . . . George Hilfinger, 1941 Syracuse crew captain, is the son of Marty Hilfinger, member of the Poughkeepsie championship varsity of 1913 and former football captain. . . . Lou Zamperini will not be seen on Eastern board tracks this winter. . . . After graduating from Southern California, Lou went to work in the Lockheed airplane plant.

Eagles Seeking Ninth Straight Hockey Victory

Probable Line-Ups

Boston College		New Hampshire
Dumond, lw		rw, Allard
Chaisson	c	c, Pacquin
Pryor, rw		lw, L. Perkins
Houle, ld		rd, Sakolam
Mee, rd		ld, D. Perkins
Sharkey, g		g, Wentzel

B. C. Spares: Powers, Babine, Boudreau, Cuenin, Sullivan Malone, McLaughlin, Maguire, Malone, Flynn.
N. H. spares: Quinn, Reed, Thayer, Burnell, Martin, Begin, Conway.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

The Boston College Eagles, undefeated in their last eight straight games, are heavily favored to add another victory to that string tonight when they clash with the University of New Hampshire sextet at the Arena.

The game, which will count in the New England Intercollegiate League standing, will be the final college game in Boston for the next two weeks as midyear examinations are held.

In league play, the Eagles have already defeated Boston University, Northeastern, M. I. T., and New Hampshire and unless something extraordinary happens tonight they should win again.

Coach John "Snooks" Kelly plans to start his regular first team of Al Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Capt. Johnny Pryor at forward, Bob Mee and Larry Houle at defense, and Hugh Sharkey in goal.

Norwich Dates

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Norwich University, for the first time in many years, will play an all-New England football schedule next fall, starting with a return to its traditional opening day spot with Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.

The schedule:

Sept. 27—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.
Oct. 4—Colby at Waterville; 11—Massachusetts State at Amherst; 18—Coast Guard Academy; 25—Middlebury at Middlebury.
Nov. 1—New Hampshire at Durham; 8—Vermont.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Martin": sketch	Piano soloist	Sports and music
3:15	E. Conley, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	News Service: talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch	Sports and music
3:45	"Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Henry Cincone's Orch	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Melody Mirror
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"America Skates"	"Stella Dallas"	Don Arres, tenor; orch	Melody Mirror
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	Comic Page Club
5:00	The Goldbergs	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror: talk
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Jessie Wicker, story	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody and Mirror
5:30	Rhythm Rendesvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News: Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	"Shall We Waltz"	Talk, Rep. Fish, N. Y.	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Musical Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pepe de Leon's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Albert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders: music	"Concert Miniatures"	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Rav Block's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Heirs": drama	Quiz, soloists	vocalists	Stars Over Manhattan	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Waltz Time"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Grand Central Station":	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum":	"Fibber McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly": music	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch	"Fires of History"	Bob Hope Variety Show;	Third Period Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15	"Invitation to	Gordon Jenkins's Orch.	guests; orchestra	Rainiers game	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	Learning"	Meet Edward Weeks:	"Uncle Walter's Dou-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	News of the World	Walter Edmonds	house" comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:00	Weather: news	News; music: weather	News Service	J. B. Priestley	Dance Digest
11:15	Masterworks of	Woody Herman's Orch	Local news: weather	Leighton, Noble's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30	Music: records	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Dav's End
11:45	Bobby Byrnes' Or.	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Double V Ranch"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	Weather; News; Music	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy's Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Treat Time"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	Air Raid Maneuvers	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	The Breakfast Club	"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	The Breakfast Club	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Hank Lawson's Knights	"Melody Strings"	Garden Ramblers
10:30	"Stepmother": sk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	"Musical Calisthenics"	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00	Talk; Music	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News	"Letter-Quest" with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	"The Voice of a City"	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kilev and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News talk; Georgia Mae,	"The Citadel"	News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	songs; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports, Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks; Wal-	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"The Cheer Up Gang"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum: trans.	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, News	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan": sk.	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	"Highlights U. S. Army"	Albert May, baritone
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	Natl. Def. Demonstration	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:45	"Home of the Brave"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	of Fire Equipment	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce: sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Edna O'Dell and piano	Studio orchestra
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	The Islanders	Studio orchestra
3:30	News: Movie talk	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio orchestra
3:45	Around the Hub	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	El Paseo Troubadours	Studio orchestra
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Meldy Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan Be Smooth"	"Stella Dallas": serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Meldy Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	"Susan Be Smooth"	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, Contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" Speaker
5:15	"The O'Neills"	Superman, juvenile sk.	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendesvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Birthday Ball	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Talk; Dinner Dance
6:30	News Review	T

Luigi Beccali Racing Back Over Comeback Trail After Disappointing 1940 Year

Former Olympic Champion Again Threat In One-Mile

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When critics sit down—as they usually do—at the end of the year and list the leading comebacks of the waning sports campaign, they may be forced to give Luigi Beccali high recognition. This current indoor track season is a comeback one for the former Olympic 1,500-meter champion and his well-worn spike shoes are making the splinters fly on Eastern boards.

Two winters ago Beccali ran well indoors, crowding the great Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke in several invitation races over the one-mile distance. But during most of last winter Luigi was out of the running—so far out that few gave him any attention when the present indoor schedule got under way.

Won N. Y. A. C. Mile

The only noteworthy 1940 triumph was his 4:19 mile in the annual fall handicap meet of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, which he won from scratch. However, at no time during the winter season that followed was he in condition to run a fast mile.

Because of this disappointing 1940 showing, the former Italian Olympian—now an American citizen—was given the cold shoulder when he stepped up a couple of weeks ago confident and ready to battle the cream of the mile crop in the Veterans of Foreign Wars annual Boston Garden carnival. At the last moment the V. F. W. committee in charge of arrangements refused to let him start against Chuck Fenske, John Munski, Les MacMitchell, Walter Mehl, and Gene Venzke—probably because they suspected he might fall down or trip one of the other boys in the so-called "dream" race. Instead, the veteran with the winged foot on his jersey front was tossed among the two-milers.

Perhaps, though, this V. F. W. incident was a "break" for the slender Beccali. For since that time he has run with a determination to show the track crowd where he belongs—in the first division.

Finished Third

In the two-mile run that night he finished close behind Greg Rice and Don Lash, and in front of Joe McCluskey, Ralph Schwarzkopf, and Tommy Deckard. Through the first half of the race he stayed right up with Rice and Lash but having trained for the mile his legs lacked that necessary "kick" in the final 440 yards. As a matter of fact, judging by Luigi's showing over the longer distance, he would have kept the milers stepping that night had he been welcome in their race.

At the New York Coliseum last Saturday Beccali turned on the pressure in the bell lap and won the Metropolitan A. A. U. one-mile crown. His time of 4m. 16.6s. was not sensational, but good enough to equal the meet record, and might have been several seconds faster had he been pushed. As it was, he beat young Andy Neidnig of Manhattan and Jim Rafferty of the New York A. C. in a blanket finish.

Beccali is entered Saturday in the K. of C. mile in the Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden, along with Fenske, Munski, Mehl, Venzke, and Truett—the pick of the present-day milers. But Luigi is now in shape to take another step on the comeback trail and stopping him will not be easy—if he is stopped at all.

Minnesota Swimming Coach Has a Powerful Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — University of Minnesota looks forward to increasing power in Big Ten and intercollegiate swimming. Coach Niels Thorpe has to go back 12 years to cite a Gopher team that compares favorably with his 1941 squad—and three-fourths of its personnel are sophomores.

Never a man to overstate his case, Thorpe is properly cautious about making any concrete predictions for this season. But he can hardly control himself when he thinks of the future.

One of Thorpe's most pleasant contemplations is the probable record of Sophomore Arne Elchlepp if the young freestyle middle-distance swimmer follows his normal development. Elchlepp churned the 220-yard course in 2m. 22s., as a student at Minneapolis Marshall High to win the Northwest championship for the distance. Then, in a recent intra-squad meet, he was timed over the distance in 2m., 16s. This is several seconds short of the national collegiate record of 2:09.0, but it betters the time of 2:17.2 which won the event in the 1940 Big Ten meet.

Only three lettermen are returning for the season. The veterans are Co-captains Charles (Judd) Ringer, varsity football end and breaststroke swimmer; and Jerry Liedl, freestyle dashman. The third is George Brandt, a backstroke entry.

Two more former high school champions grace the Gopher sophomore roster. They are Melvin Hendrickson, 100-yard dash titlist of two years ago from Minneapolis West high, Joe Grahek, three-year state diving champion from Ely. In addition, Thorpe likes Charles Anderson of Hibbing and Leon Lundblad of Minneapolis, dashmen; Bob Acker, middle distance candidate from Minneapolis, and Ray Hakomaki, breaststroke swimmer from Eveleth, among his sophomores.

"Michigan is a certainty to repeat its championship performance this year, both in the conference and nationally," Thorpe predicts. "But we may advance to third and perhaps second in the final Big Ten standings. By 1943, who can tell."

1941 Minnesota Swimming Personnel

Swimmer	Event (Av. time)	Yr. of Competition
Charles Anderson	50-100	1st
Glen Baker	50-00	1st
Don Garnias	100 (49s)	1st
Melvin Hendrickson	100 (54.9s)	1st
*Jerry Liedl (C-C)	100 (56s)	3rd
Leon Lundblad	50(25s)-100	1st
Robert Acker	220 (2:22)-440	1st
Arne Kichlepp	220 (2:16)-440	1st
Dave Robinson	220-440	1st
Ray Hakomaki	Br. Stroke	1st
*Charles Ringer	Br. Str. (2:26)	2nd
Dave Warner	Br. Stroke	1st
Charles Anderson	Back Stroke	1st
Glen Baker	Back Stroke	1st
*George Brandt	Back St. (1:45)	2nd
Roger Cammack	Back Stroke	1st
Howard Lindow	Back Stroke	2nd
Wilford Garnaas	Diving	1st
Joe Grahek	Diving	1st
Paul Jenne	Diving	1st
Dexter Phillips	Diving	1st

*Letterman.

1941 Schedule

Jan. 25—Iowa State at Minneapolis; 31—Ohio State at Columbus.
Feb. 1—Chicago at Chicago; 6—Gustavus and St. Thomas at Minneapolis; 12—Wisconsin at Madison; 22—Illinois at Minneapolis.
March 1—Iowa at Minneapolis; 7-8—Big Ten Championships at Iowa City; 28-29—N. C. A. A. meet at East Lansing, Michigan.

Miss Suggs Meets Miss Hicks in The Punta Gorda Final

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP) — Seventeen-year-old Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., the Georgia State titleholder, staged a brilliant comeback and defeated Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 1 up in the semifinal round of the annual women's golf tournament here yesterday.

Miss Suggs, who was two down at the end of the first nine, will meet Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., in the final round. Miss Hicks eliminated Mary Jane Garman of Sarasota, Fla., 5 and 3 yesterday.

Although the little Long Beach golfer continued to have difficulty with her tee shots, she was not hard pressed.

Miss Suggs was never better than even during the second half yesterday until the final hole but her long driving and consistent close-up game finally proved effective over the erratic play of her more experienced opponent.

The Cothran-Suggs match attracted a large gallery as the sun shone for the first time during the week. Temperatures were a little higher and the players took off sweaters that had been hampering their games.

The Georgia champion lost the 115-yard 16th when Miss Cothran scored a birdie two on the water-trapped hole and was one down but she rallied and scored par-fours on the next two to win the match.

Miss Hicks, favored to win today was five-up at the end of her first nine with Miss Garman and kept that margin to the end.

The finals are 36 holes.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 20

Michigan 41, Minnesota 24.
Iowa 52, Northwestern 41.
Wisconsin 44, Chicago 37.
Rice 61, Texas Christian 43.
Notre Dame 54, Syracuse 49 (overtime).
Vanderbilt 46, Sewanee 24.
Kentucky 47, Georgia Tech 37.
Kansas 46, Kansas State 41.
Nebraska 40, Missouri 29.
Waynesburg 45, West Virginia Wesleyan 39.
Rio Grande 44, New River State 34.
Grinnel 50, Carleton 27.
Salem 63, Morris Harvey 56.
Ripon 41, Monmouth 32.
Toledo 43, West Virginia 35.
Indiana State 30, Western (Ky) Teachers 26.
Concordia 34, St. Thomas 32.
Penn (Iowa) 50, Central (Iowa) 32.
John Marshall 53, Patterson Teachers 36.
Albion (Mich.) 34, Adrian 28.
Calvin 50, University of Mexico 42.
Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers 40, Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 23
Hardin Simmons 42, Daniel Baker 32.
Texas Wesleyan 58, Austin 31.
De Paul 45, Duquesne 36 (overtime).
Bluffton 39, Defiance 34.
Glenville 42, Potomac State 40.
Lake Forest 40, James Millikin 32.
Delta Teachers 42, Mississippi 31.
Chillicothe Business College 44, Graceland 41.
Central Washington 53, Western Washington 30.
San Jose State 44, San Diego State 27.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Washington	23	6	3	152	96	49
Baltimore	20	10	5	123	104	45
Atlantic City	17	14	3	131	127	37
Boston	13	18	2	102	123	28
New York	12	25	0	125	158	24
River Vale	11	23	1	111	136	23

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	11	3	1	65	44	23
Washington	9	2	1	62	34	19
Atlantic City	8	6	0	51	45	16
Boston	6	6	1	41	45	13
New York	4	13	0	43	74	8
River Vale	2	11	1	36	60	7

Seeks Defenseman

DETROIT (AP)—Manager Jack Adams, seeking reinforcements for the Detroit Red Wings, has asked Indianapolis of the American Hockey League for the services of Defenseman Dick Behling.

The 192-pound Behling, who played last year with the Detroit Holzbaugh club in the Michigan-Ontario League, would enable Adams to shift Alex Motter from defense to center.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Toronto	17	8	2	82	53	36
Detroit	12	9	8	67	56	32
Boston	11	7	9	90	67	31
Rangers	10	12	7	77	74	27
Chicago	10	11	6	61	70	26
Canadiens	10	12	3	66	78	23
Americans	6	14	7	49	94	19

Pennsylvania's varsity basketball teams have played over 800 games.

Marked Man —By Pap'

HE'S ONE OF THE LONGEST HITTERS IN THE GAME
Johnny BULLA
—WINNER OF THE $10,000 LOS ANGELES OPEN
MAKE IT WORTH-WHILE
HIS FIRST MAJOR VICTORY NETTED HIM THE TOP PRIZE OF $3,500
HE WAS SECOND IN THE 1939 BRITISH OPEN AND HAS BEEN THREATENING TO WIN A MAJOR TITLE FOR SEVERAL YEARS
PAP'

AP Features

Bully for Bulla

For the past few years, Johnny Bulla has been a marked man among the pros—the one individual most of the other club swingers hoped would not win any of the major tournaments.

Not that they had anything against the burly fellow from Greensboro, N. C., personally, but because of what he represented. Most of the pros are tied up with one golf equipment manufacturer or another. Johnny happens to represent an outfit which markets inexpensive golf balls. The rest of the field is committed to the more aristocratic 75-cent variety.

It is easy to imagine that there must have been a lot of red faces in Los Angeles on the recent occasion when Bulla walked off with the top prize of $3,500 in the 16th annual $10,000 Los Angeles open. Johnny posted a score of 281 to top the best efforts of a flock of the leading pros, including Craig Wood, Clayton Heafner, Ben Hogan, Jimmy Thomson, and Horton Smith.

To make matters worse for the other players, Bulla was a strong favorite with the gallery, especially after Johnny had suffered a two-stroke penalty for having played the wrong ball at the start of the third round. A big seven on the first hole as a result of the error might easily have knocked him right out of the tournament. He posted rounds of 71, 66, 75, and 69.

Johnny is a big 210-pounder, and he really lashes into a golf ball. He more than holds his own with the long hitters, and that includes Jimmy Thomson, Ben Hogan and Sammy Snead. He has been knocking on the doors of major tournaments for some time, but until the Los Angeles open just never quite made the grade. Poor putting, as a general rule, caused his undoing. Between the tee and the green he is a match for anyone.

Bulla gave the lads quite a scare in the United States open a couple of years ago after having finished second in the British open, but faded from the picture after a brilliant opening round.

Northwestern Grid Dates Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—The Northwestern-Notre Dame football game next fall will again be played at Dyche Stadium instead of at South Bend in order to effect a better home schedule for the two schools. Although the game will result in the Irish visiting Evanston two years in succession it will be recalled that the Wildcats played at South Bend in 1935 and '36.

With the exception of the opening game with Kansas State, Oct. 4, Northwestern's opponents next fall will be the same as in 1940. In addition to Notre Dame, two other teams, Indiana and Illinois, will appear at Dyche Stadium for the second straight year.

The Wildcats' home schedule contains six games, one more than usual. The teams which will appear at Evanston are Kansas State, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Notre Dame, and Illinois in that order.

An unusual aspect is given to the schedule by the fact that the Wildcats play their first three games at home, the next two away from home and the last three at home. The Purple will play Ohio State and Minnesota away from home on successive Saturdays. The complete 1941 schedule:

Oct. 4—Kansas State at Evanston; 11—Wisconsin at Evanston; 18—Michigan at Evanston; 25—Ohio State at Columbus.
Nov. 1—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 8—Indiana at Evanston; 15—Norte Dame at Evanston; 22—Illinois at Evanston.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Contrary to Common Belief

We wonder what Professor Moe Berg had to say about "Batting Around the American League." The Red Sox intellectual usually has an answer for every query you fire in his direction. But we suspect that even he was stopped by certain scenes in the junior circuit's latest promotional moving picture.

For years, while teaching a rookie pitcher the art of delivery and its follow through, big league managers and coaches have stressed the importance of maintaining a grip on the ball until the throwing hand is well out in front of the body. There was a general belief that such tactics encouraged control, brought increased speed and a better curve ball.

Theory Shattered

Bill McKechnie, for example, has contended all along that Johnny Vander Meer would be a winning pitcher when he mastered the trick of keeping a late grip on the pellet. The rule has been preached in every spring training camp from Catalina Island to Fort Myers. But along comes Lew Fonseca's film to throw a bombshell into the heart of the theory.

In slow motion, "Batting Around the American League" shows such standouts as Bobby Feller, Buck Newsom, Al Milnar and Ted Lyons hurling to the plate and letting the ball leave their hands above the level of their shoulders. The camera actually caught Feller releasing the white sphere at the high point in his motion—above his head. In going through his stylish delivery, the veteran Lyons is seen letting the ball go high, and no pitcher in baseball has better control than Ted.

Feller also explodes another theory when he releases the ball after completing his step forward. In fact, Bobby's back foot is in the air before the ball leaves his hand in one scene. Rookies are cautioned not to take a long stride off the rubber, but Feller steps between five and six feet.

No official was more surprised by the picture than Frank Shellenback, Red Sox pitching coach. Frank could offer no explanation and the man is rarely caught without an answer when the subject is hurling. Probably not even the pitchers themselves realized that they were letting the ball go high. They may have been as surprised as the next fellow after sitting through one of Fonseca's shows. However, the camera does not lie, and the incident should arouse some interesting comment in the near future.

Camera Quicker

In filming the new National League picture, "Winning Baseball," Ethan Allen came up against a situation which further proves the camera quicker than the eye.

He was making a shot of Catcher Harry Danning jumping out from behind the plate to field a bunt. Harry went through the motions, and although he hustled and made a fast throw, seemed to have missed the runner at first base. Umpire Tom Dunn jerked his thumb skyward and called the runner "out" for the benefit of the camera, but insisted a moment later than Danning's throw had been a fraction late. Most of the other witnesses at the scene agreed, except Allen, who alone thought the throw had been in time.

After the picture had been assembled, Allen ran off the play in slow motion, and was Mr. Dunn's face red when it clearly showed Danning's throw reaching the bag a half step ahead of the runner!

Three Mackmen Sign

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Johnny Babich, who beat the New York Yankees five times last year, has signed to pitch for the Athletics again in 1941. Manager Connie Mack also announced he had received the signed contracts of rookie pitcher Luman Harris and rookie catcher Hal Wagner.

N. E. College Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Boston College	4	0	45	10	1.000
Colby	2	0	16	2	1.000
Boston University	3	1	27	19	.750
Northeastern	2	1	28	13	.667
New Hampshire	2	3	17	28	.400
Middlebury	1	2	5	15	.333
Bowdoin	0	2	3	15	.000
M. I. T.	0	3	6	45	.000

Cowley Keeps Out Front In Scoring List

MONTREAL, Jan. 21 (AP) — A good way to break into the headlines as a high-scoring hockey player this season seems to be to play center and do plenty of passing.

From the time Howie Morenz piled up 51 points in 44 games of the 1930-31 season until Boston's Milt Schmidt won the title last year no center-ice player had captured the National League's scoring championship. But this year there aren't any other players in the running.

Bill Cowley, Boston veteran who has long been recognized as a great play-maker, still heads the scoring parade as he has most all season. Three assists last week brought his total to 24 and his point total to 33. He's made only nine goals but he has passed for six more tallies than his nearest play-making rival, Phil Watson of the New York Rangers.

Second place on the list goes to another star center, Syl Apps of Toronto with 13 goals and 16 assists for 29 points. Watson is third with 27 points and another Ranger center, Neil Colville, fourth with 25.

Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings is the league's bad-man. He has spent 50 minutes in the penalty box.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	9	24	33
Apps, Toronto	13	16	29
[illegible]tson, Rangers	9	18	27
[illegible]t, Colville, Rangers	9	16	25
[illegible]ntall, Rangers	14	10	24
[illegible]rillon, Toronto	14	9	23
Schriner, Toronto	14	9	23
L. Patrick, Rangers	11	12	23
Howe, Detroit	11	11	22
Wiseman, Boston	9	13	22
Taylor, Toronto	6	15	21
Schmidt, Boston	9	11	20
G. Allen, Chicago	11	8	19
Bauer, Boston	8	11	19
Abel, Detroit	7	12	19
Dumart, Boston	10	8	18
Demers, Montreal	10	8	18
M. Colville, Rangers	8	10	18
W. Carse, Chicago	4	14	18
R. Conacher, Boston	11	6	17
Motter, Detroit	10	7	17
Thoms, Chicago	8	8	16
Wares, Detroit	7	9	16
Armstrong, Americans	7	9	16
Bruneteau, Detroit	5	11	16
N. Metz, Toronto	7	8	16
Chamberlain, Canadiens	7	8	15
Giesebrecht, Detroit	5	10	15
A. Jackson, Boston	11	3	14
Goldup, Toronto	10	4	14
Benoit, Canadiens	9	5	14
Quilty, Canadiens	7	7	14
Lach, Canadiens	7	7	14
Adams, Canadiens	6	8	13
Blake, Canadiens	5	8	13
Clapper, Boston	4	9	13
Langelle, Toronto	3	10	13
Larson, Americans	8	4	12
Dahlstrom, Chicago	7	5	12
March, Chicago	6	6	12
Carr, Americans	5	7	12
Stanowski, Toronto	4	8	12
Goodfellow, Detroit	4	8	12
Hollett, Boston	3	9	12
C. Conacher, Americans	3	9	12
D. Bentley, Chicago	3	9	12
Heller, Rangers	1	11	12

Hoppe Expected To Open Defense Saturday Night

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, of New York will begin defense of his world's three cushion billiards championship Saturday night.

His 17 opponents in the title tournament have been competing for a week while Hoppe was recuperating. Tourney officials now expect the champion to make his bow not later than Saturday.

Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, Allen Hall of Chicago and Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., took possession of first place in the standings yesterday with four victories apiece. None has dropped a decision.

Reiselt defeated Herb Peterson, St. Louis, 50 to 26; Hall conquered Paul Lewin, Chicago, 50 to 37, and Bozeman defeated Irving Crane, Rochester, N. Y., 50 to 26. In other matches, Clarence Jackson, Detroit, edged out Joe Chamaco, Mexico City, 50 to 49, and Joe Moriarty, Chicago, defeated Len Kenney, Chicago, 50 to 42.

New Titleholders In Shuffleboard

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP) — Four new national shuffleboard champions were crowned here yesterday as the annual midwinter tournament drew to a close after being delayed for four days by rain.

The new titleholders are Henry Badum, Rochester, N. Y., men's open division; Bunny Hoover, Philadlephia, Pa., women's open; E. J. Lillis, Peabody, Mass., men's closed (over 50 years), and Mrs. A. N. Spink, Rochester, N. Y., women's closed (over 50 years).

Badum, a gardener from New York, in his late 20's, won from George M. Johnson, Lakeland, Fla., 102-66, 109-40, in the title round. The new champion reached the finals by eliminating Dwight K. Hubbard, the defending titleholder and six-time winner of the men's open division. Johnson defeated Ray Collins, another former champion from Old Orchard, Maine, in the other semifinal match.

Miss Hoover, barely out of her 'teens, defeated Mrs. H. T. Nelson, Lake Worth, Fla., 63-107, 102-44, 112-64, for the women's open title. She eliminated Mrs. Bess Geist, St. Petersburg, the defending champion, in the semifinal, and Mrs. Nelson gained the title round by defeating Mrs. Ray Collins, Old Orchard, Maine, a former titleholder.

Lillis is a former men's closed champion and Mrs. Spink also has held the women's closed title. In yesterday's finals, Lillis won from I. Z. Musselman, Ortanna, Pa., 86-24, 75-59, and Mrs. Spink defeated Mrs. Gus Baithers, Brooksville, Ind., 76-4, 76-15.

Mrs. Spink succeeds Mrs. Leota Martin, who was defeated in one of the early rounds and Lillis succeeds Lloyd W. Williams, Clarksburg, W. Va., banker, whom he defeated in yesterday's seminfinals.

The four championships will be up for competition again in the mid-summer tournament at Traverse City, Mich.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

	W	L	Pts. For	Agst.
Dartmouth	2	0	108	42
Yale	1	0	66	9
Harvard	1	0	45	30
Princeton	0	0	0	0
Navy	0	0	0	0
Penn	0	2	25	125
Columbia	0	2	56	94

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Gms	Points For	Agst
Dartmouth	3	0	54	22	130	102
Cornell	3	1	56	49	161	107
Columbia	1	1	23	16	62	78
Harvard	0	1	11	9	31	34
Yale	0	2	24	15	63	79
Pennsylvania	0	2	30	32	69	111
Princeton	0	0	..	..	..	..

Detroit Football Team Starts Sept. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—With only five members of last season's powerful squad lost by graduation, the 1941 University of Detroit football team is expected to rank with the great Titan grid machines of the past. And Coach Gus Dorais has come up with a standout schedule to give his proteges a testing ground for glory.

Two new foes and seven old rivals are listed on the 1941 Titan grid card. Newcomers are Indiana U. and Arkansas U. Dorais' charges will open against the Hoosiers at Bloomington, Ind., on Sept. 27. They will battle the Razorbacks here on Oct. 25.

Creighton U. and Oklahoma A. and M. are back on the Titan card after a lapse of years. Detroit holds the edge in its series with each of these teams. The Titans have won two, lost none and tied none with Creighton. They have won two, lost one and tied none with Oklahoma A. and M.

Oldest rivals on the Titan list are Marquette and Villanova, each of whom will be battling the Red and White pigskin warriors for the eleventh time. The Titan record against the Hilltoppers shows six wins, two losses and two ties. Villanova is the only club on the 1941 schedule that has the edge in its series with Detroit. The Wildcats have won five, lost three and tied two against the Titans.

The Battle of Detroit will be resumed when Wayne U., the Titans' neighbor in the Motor City, invades U. of D. Stadium on Oct. 3.

The schedule:

Sept. 27—Indiana at Bloomington.
Oct. 3—Wayne, home (night); 12—Catholic U., home; 18—Oklahoma A. and M. at Stillwater; 25—Arkansas U., home.
Nov. 1—Manhattan, home; 8—Marquette, home; 16—Villanova at Philadelphia; 23—Creighton U. at Omaha.

Exhibition College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Temple 2, St. Joseph's 1.

Murray's Coaching Service Tops That of A. A. Stagg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Someone asked at Columbia the other day how long Jimmy Murray, the veteran fencing coach, had been on the job at Morningside Heights.

The query started something. It developed the fact that the quick-moving little fencing master is the senior, in point of service at one institution, of all varsity athletic coaches in the United States.

More than that, it revealed the interesting fact that Columbia coaches, once they have proved their ability to teach their sport and have been appointed on that basis, become a fixed part of the athletic and academic scene on Morningside Heights.

Forty-Third Year at Columbia

Coach Murray, still teaching the fencers the old art of self-defense with weapons, is starting his forty-third year in Columbia's service, a record for continuous service which tops that of A. A. Stagg, who was at the University of Chicago for 41 years before the grand old veteran of the gridiron headed west to start a new coaching career at the College of the Pacific.

But Coach Murray is not the only veteran among Columbia's sports tutors.

Coach Ed Kennedy of the varsity swimming team, who has turned out some of the greatest competitive swimmers the East has seen, among them Hal Vollmer, Ray Ruddy and Parnell and Justin Callahan, joined the Columbia coaching staff in 1910 and has presided over the varsity tank ever since. In addition to the outstanding swimmers who are his products Kennedy developed some of the finest water polo teams in the East until that rugged sport was dropped in 1935.

Coakley Started in 1914

Not far behind Kennedy's record for coaching longevity is that of Andy Coakley, baseball sage of Morningside Heights who coached the Lion baseball team in 1914 for the first time and who has been the diamond chief ever since, at South Field and Baker Field, with the exception of one year. Sending Lou Gehrig, one of baseball's all-time greats, into the major leagues, as well as George Smith, Ray White and a number of others, Coakley ranks as one of the country's outstanding college baseball coaches. And to see him driving his Columbia infield through a stiff pre-game workout, you'd never guess that he was a teammate of Rube Waddell, Ossie Schreck and some other fabulous figures of baseball with the old Athletics in 1905 and earlier.

Coach Gus Peterson's wrestlers, graduates and undergraduates, gathered last spring to fete the Columbia mat tutor on the completion of 25 years of continuous coaching. And this season, Peterson is back in action, more energetic than ever, as he develops the strongest of recent Columbia mat squads. The close of the current wrestling season on Morningside Heights is to be marked by the Intercollegiate championships in the Columbia gymnasium, with Peterson a major factor in directing the affair.

Track Coach

Coach Carl Merner of track also qualifies as a real veteran, having joined the Columbia forces in 1916 and thus embarking this year on his twenty-sixth season of track coaching. He has developed national and intercollegiate champions during his years at Columbia, among them Walter Higgins, a great miler; Joe Hagen, an outstanding two-miler; Ben Johnson, in his heyday the "fastest human"; Francis Ryan, an intercollegiate and national shot-putting champion, and Dick Ganslen, who reached a ceiling of 14 feet, 5 inches, in the pole vault while winning almost every title extant at one time or another except an Olympic crown.

Paul Mooney, whose current Lion basketball squad is bidding for the Intercollegiate League championship, is also by way of becoming a veteran, having joined the Columbia staff as assistant to Dan Meenan in 1925. In 1935, Mooney became head coach and in his second season at the helm, developed the Columbia team of 1936 which swept through the Intercollegiate League season to win the championship without a defeat.

Rowing

Hubert Glendon, who coaches the varsity crew, became an assistant to his brother, the late Richard J. Glendon, in 1927 and, coaching the varsity 150-pound crews, developed eights which won the Joe Wright Cup, emblematic of the lightweight championship, as well as the Marlowe Cup in England in 1929. "Hube" Glendon became head coach in 1934 and last season coached the Lion eights, freshman, junior varsity and varsity, to their most successful sprint season since 1931. In four short distance regattas, only the Yale varsity eight by a third of a length, while the junior varsity and freshman eights went undefeated to Poughkeepsie.

Lou Little, who moved to Morningside Heights in 1930, is a comparatively recent acquisition, compared with his brother head coaches, but the fact remains that Little is by a considerable margin the senior among his colleagues in the other Eastern colleges who are Columbia's yearly rivals. Little's gridiron teams have written some of the brightest chapter's in Columbia's football history that dates back to 1870, the outstanding contribution, of course, being the Rose Bowl victory over Stanford on Jan. 1, 1934.

FASHIONS
to wear at the Sun Resorts

Half the fun of going away is the selection of a new wardrobe for wear in warm, languid lands. Thrilling presentations await you at many of the stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Here, you will find beach, cruise, and play clothes, also formal gowns and accessories . . . priced to suit your travel budget.

Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1941

When the Night Enrollment Moves In

The University Sets Out To Meet Varied Needs Of Adult America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cincinnati, Ohio

A beautiful rolling college campus with undergraduates hurrying from one class to another along shady walks intent on achieving a sheepskin is one thing. But the same campus in the evening with its building illumined and the "night shift" of the older students catching up on the education they missed in former years is still another.

Such is the University of Cincinnati when its 4,000 regular students close their books for the day. Soon come trickling in from a 50-mile radius in automobiles, on bicycles, in busses, streetcars, and on foot, men and women who send the night enrollment soaring to some 6,000, a third more than the day shift.

Unlike many night schools often associated with downtown brick buildings near smoky business centers, here is an evening school community making the most of 19 college buildings with their well-equipped class rooms, shining laboratories, gymnasium, auditorium, and playfield. The 34-acre campus, out from the business district in this Queen City of the Seven Hills, is not only lovely and green in itself but it has a whole wooded tract, known as Burnet Woods, at its front door.

Their Education Marches On

"To continue their education" would cover the various aims of this motley aggregation of learners. They range in age from 17 to 70. Their previous education spreads all the way from the grades to the university. Yet they are all coming back to "continue."

One unique feature of the whole set-up at this evening college is the fact that the faculty have known for a long time that these folks are not looking for stereotyped theoretical courses leading to college diplomas. They are men and women who have been out of school long enough and have elbowed around far enough to have special goals of their own and who would like some special education in certain specified fields to broaden their present outlook. They need some guidance in the subjects they should take but they don't want a classical education such as is mapped out for day college students.

Consequently a "certificate" system has been set up. For instance, suppose a woman has become interested, since leaving school, in making her home more beautiful. She may never have studied anything relating to interior decoration. This type of person can study interior decoration and its related subjects mapped out by the college and leading to a certificate confirming that she has passed the tests and taken the prescribed courses.

Or a man who wants a general business course can enroll in one of the certificate courses in commerce. He could take, for instance, courses in business administration, business correspondence, and business law as a basis to which he could add subjects like effective speaking, statistics, cost accounting, applied economics, and so on.

Other Fields

People who feel somehow that they need a mature understanding of the world in which they live can explore fields in liberal arts and study subjects leading to a richer enjoyment of life, and for better preparation for intelligent citizenship and leadership in a democracy. Courses prescribed in one of these fields include world geography, modern society and its problems, literary gackgrounds, and backgrounds of modern civilization.

About 3,000 men and women or half of the entire evening enrollment are following these certificate courses. It takes four or five years depending upon the number of evenings per week that a person studies to finish the work in one of these fields.

But there are some 3,000 other students who are either working definitely for a college degree or who are just "taking what they want to take." According to Prof. N. P. Auburn, director of the evening college, some students are going out for "bread and butter courses" and are studying factory management, marketing, retail merchandising, accounting, and other commercial subjects to help them along on their jobs. Others are following hobbies, or coming perhaps only one night a week for self-improvement.

Here's a man who was a factory hand with a paint manufacturer when he started a course in chemistry at the university, according to his record in the dean's office. As he continued his studies he was promoted to the laboratory department of the company. He is now superintendent of a similar firm and says "the night college work did it."

A stenographer is now writing publicity stories for her company instead of the routine letter writing, as the result of a course she took in advertising. Three employees of the City of Cincinnati attended evening classes for eleven years and won their degrees in bachelor of science in civil engineering. A lawyer with several degrees is going back to the university to learn accounting because he needs it in the cases he handles.

People get interested in hobbies at the university. A whole family, for instance, is attending the same class in ceramics learning to make interesting pottery for the home. The man is a practicing lawyer, his wife, a busy professional woman, and their daughter a graduate of Vassar. A very interested group of students is taking a course in "small house planning," not for any professional reasons but because they want pointers on how to plan the home they hope to build for themselves.

Young boys and girls just out of high school who don't know what they want to do, can do, or should do enroll in a unique course at the university in vocational guidance which puts these youngsters through a series of tests and interviews with trained people who know the needs of industry. In this way they help the young folks, discover their own talents and find themselves in a vocational way.

In their effort to make the courses fit the current needs of the people, those entrusted with making out the university menu of education consult organizations in Cincinnati including real estate boards, insurance companies, trade associations, to keep abreast of practical needs. Almost half of the evening college faculty are not professional "professors" at all, the dean pointed out, but experts from various businesses.

Some 6,000 men and women attend the evening college classes of the University of Cincinnati, coming from all walks of life and for as many reasons. (1) Member of the sketching class, which frequently meets before nightfall on Mt. Adams overlooking the Ohio River. (2) With evening, the University buildings, instead of standing dark and silent, are a blaze of light and activity. (3) Ceramic modeling is a popular hobby course not only with office workers but also with homemakers. This mother is making a small statue of her little son, whose picture is before her. (4) Round table discussion classes are a feature of the evening college program. This one is in economic geography. (5) And, of course, they study radio engineering, and take work in electrical, chemical, civil, mechanical, and metallurgical engineering fields also, nearly 1,500 of the 6,000. (6) Meet one of the evening classes on a lecture-excursion in the Ohio-Miami Valley. This group is collecting fossils of animal life on a Saturday afternoon field trip in the course "Cincinnati Four Hundred Million Years Ago," and will classify their finds in an evening laboratory session. This lecture-excursion series is typical of the informal short-term courses which attract nearly 3,000 men and women each year.

Rise and Raise

Help Yourself to Easy English—30
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We can use the two verbs *to rise* and *to raise* correctly when we understand the exact meaning of each:

(Present) rise; (Past) rose; (Past Participle) risen.

We use *to rise* when something (person, animal, or thing) ascends or assumes an erect position:

Example: The temperature rose (ascended) this morning.

The temperature has risen (ascended) today.

(Present) raise; (Past) raised; (Past Participle) raised.

We use *to raise* when something (person, animal, or thing) is lifted *by means of something outside of itself:*

Example: Will you please raise (lift) the window?

The window was raised (lifted) easily (BY someone).

When referring to a family, we use the verb *rear*, not *raise*:

Example: She reared (not raised) a large family.

When referring to a promotion, we use the noun *increase* in salary, not *raise* in salary, because *raise* is a verb and not a noun.

Caution: Let us not use *raise* when we mean *rise*:

Example: Please let the dough *rise* (not raise) for an hour.

Exercise

Write the correct verb: to rise (ascend) or to raise (lift BY means of someone).

1. The river ——— rapidly after the recent rain.
2. The temperature ——— yesterday to summer heat.
3. Has the wheat ——— after the recent rain?
4. How long has the bread ———?
5. He received his (raise, increase) in salary.
6. Cousin Mary has ——— a large family.
7. Dough ——— rapidly in this temperature.

* * *

Answers

Exercise: 1—rose (rise, rose, risen; ascended); 2—rose (rise, rose, risen; ascended); 3—risen (rise, rose, risen; ascended); 4—risen (rise, rose, risen; ascended); 5—increase (increase is a noun; raise is not a noun); 6—reared (rear refers to family); 7—rises (rise, rose, risen; ascends).

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

The Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
London

Dear Chairman:

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick said that he intended his article in the Youth Round Table of Sept. 24 to be provocative, and it has at last provoked me to write to you although I have been an interested reader at your meetings since they were first introduced.

As one who has the privilege of being in London during these days when the "Battle of Britain" is being waged over it, I would like to accept Mr. Hendrick's invitation by sharing impressions in a contribution to the broad view of youth in the face of world conditions.

Stephen Paget said: "Evil has one thing, and no more, to say to us; 'Will you fight?'" This challenge has been accepted by youth. In this city where the night is rent, to quote the words of a young man I know, by "guns splitting the heavens as if in defiance of that force which would think to break men's hearts by breaking their homes," the most obvious sign of this evil is in the destruction that wasteth. But its name is legion.

What is the response of youth to this challenge?—this threat of destruction to person or property, this dislocation of necessary travel, these nights in shelters, this separation from home or friends by evacuation of offices, etc., or the call of national service, this almost complete elimination of normal social activities so much enjoyed by young people, and the constant attrition on morale of each or any of these? Largely the response is a determination to get on with the job and see it through. It may sometimes be a grim determination, but it often rises to that state expressed by a business girl, who lives alone in town and daily has to travel across London, as: "one gets quite a kick out of making the best of it." Perhaps occasionally there may be signs of a little weariness, but rarely of defeatism. More often an inspired and inspiring courage.

Did youth expect this challenge? For the greater part, no. But if there is disillusionment, it is seldom bitter, and more often accompanied by a wakening to an improved sense of values and a greater appreciation of spiritual qualities.

Yes, Mr. Hendrick, we are in growing mood to challenge "the darkling forces of despair with clear, bright-shining convictions and ideals," and I do notice a considerable amount of determination to get on to better things. What shape these better things shall take we do not as yet know for we but see through a glass darkly. But the conviction grows that we will not let this thing go until it bless us, and, as Round Tablers, we know that "us" is not confined to any one nation or race.

(Mr.) E. R. B.

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

How They Are Learning the Ways of Democracy

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once in a long while a book on education, written by educators for educators, is of such worth to the general public that one feels it ought to be read by every citizen, whether a parent or no. Such a volume has recently been published. What can I say that will encourage each of you to make this book available to the men and women of your community? It is, I feel, a milestone in the march of democracy. "Learning the Ways of Democracy, a Case Book in Civic Education," holds nearly 500 pages of thrilling record. It is readable, authoritative, concisely organized, and while a report yet has none of the dry-as-dust aspects of some committee reports. It costs, amazingly, only a dollar and may be secured from the Educational Policies Commission, [illegible] Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The Educational Policies Commission, as you may know, is made up of a group of representative and experienced educators appointed by the National Education Association. Each year, as fruitage of some special study, this group publishes a "report" and of recent years all these have had to do with education in democracy. The present volume presents in case-study form the actual ways in which young people are learning the ways of democracy in their schools, and learning to understand what democracy is. Ninety high schools in twenty-seven states were visited by the field workers of the Commission, and full data made available by the schools selected for this book.

* * *

If you haven't followed these more vigorous American schools in recent years you may think of citizenship education in terms of a rather feeble civics textbook and a lot of "recitations" made up largely of repeating ideas memorized from the textbook. Or at most you may know of a form of "student government" that is a dramatized Congressional setup in which the students pass countless non-essential rules but do not come to grips with living issues in their school and community life.

Today schools are tackling actual student school, home, and community relationships in courses in "Civil Liberties," "The American Dream," "Public Opinion," "My Value to Society," "Current Economic Problems" "Family and Social Relationships," and others, these courses orientated to the education of youthful citizens of a democracy, and including the contributions to be made by American history, the social sciences, English, and other familiar "subjects." How this is being done in the schools whose courses are described in the volume cannot be even outlined in this brief column, but it could, I feel be made a useful part of the working knowledge of citizens of any democracy anywhere.

You have read in news columns from time to time statements by important persons making speeches, that democracy cannot be taught in the schools and colleges by autocratic methods of teaching. It has, perhaps, made you think more about methods of teaching, to the extent of thinking about true obedience, and co-operation, and individual worth, and the problem of how far democratic relationships can be carried between experienced adults and inexperienced children. These things must be thought through, but jumping to a platform of "opinion" is not the way. One way is to examine other people's experience in teaching children. An entire section of the volume is made up of case-studies showing democratic methods of classroom teaching.

* * *

If you are at all vague as to the worth of out-of-class activities in your local schools, Chapter IV will help you to form some judgments concerning what can be achieved for children in a democracy in these ways, and wherein lie the pitfalls. And the chapter on School Activities in the Community really belongs most of all to you, Mr. and Mrs. Citizen. We don't need to go on as we have in the past, leaving community affairs in the hands of pitifully few leaders, not always the right ones, either; and schools that pay attention to this "carry-over" in education are doing their part to make the future a better one. Mr. and Mrs. Citizen anywhere need to know what has been successfully achieved along these lines.

In one of the final chapters, entitled "Things to Be Done," the authors of this book point out that good citizenship education rests squarely on public support. This does not mean that you and other business men and homemakers should run your local schools. But it means that you as citizens need to know more about them than you probably do, and also that you should know more about good schools elsewhere so you can the better evaluate your own and support in them the more enlightened practices. Seldom in one book is so much material for just this made available, and in language suited to the general reader and in a field of inquiry so significant. I am hoping that this volume may find its way quickly to the shelves of public and school libraries in every American community, and be so dealt with by parent and citizen groups as well as by school faculties at all levels, that it may be continuously in active circulation. We need to study and consider together the actual experiences whereby our children may be guided to become responsible citizens through "learning the ways of Democracy."

A Tuesday Column

Cannot Be Measured

To make one's life fit the pattern of the advice one gives is not always easy; but that is precisely what is demanded of the university faculty. . . They stand in loco parentis in relation to the students. . . Such demands require the best qualities we can expect of a man, qualities which cannot be measured in terms of pesos and centavos.

President Bienvenido Gonzalez, The University of the Philippines, as quoted in "What the Colleges Are Doing"

Pointers for Piano Players

10—Rhythm, Its Varying Aspects

By Margaret Anderton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rhythm! What does this word convey to you? What does it mean to you? Give pause and think for a space about this something which is part of the inner experience of each human being, something which can be felt.

The important thing to be remembered by all players upon a musical instrument, and especially the piano, is that there is a distinction between rhythm and meter.

Meter deals with that phase of time which has to do with regular intervals of time and action, i. e., with time-signs, note-values, rests, dotted notes, "triplets against two" and considerations of that character. Time in this metric (meter) phase is measurement of movement, the mathematical ordering of hands and fingers; whereas the rhythmic has to do with the symmetry of movement and accent, i. e., the rate of speed, the delays, the accelerations, the dynamic variants of all sorts, syncopations, rubatos, phrasings, the "breathing spaces" and—the breathless paces, the nuances.

In fact rhythm might be said to include all processes and results obtained from modifying "strict time" for purposes of expression. Whether a player of "jazz" or of the classic-romanticos, one may be what I call "a punctual pianist" yet never feel—nor make—that pulsing accent, that elastic tone, never feel the emotions which surged through the composer in his moment of inspiration, in other words, the rhythm which makes piano playing a living sense, an experience books cannot teach.

We are precipitated into most profound reflection by this most challenging word with all that it implies and embraces, and, pending continuation of this subject, my pointer both to pianists and other readers is to think much about rhythm.

Next Tuesday: The Metric Side of Rhythm. Other aspects of rhythm will follow in further articles.

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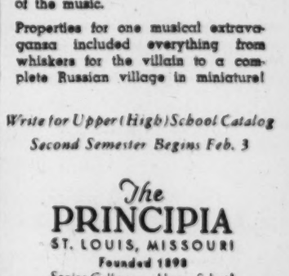

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Business and Industry

1940 Building Volume Best In 10 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Building and engineering contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern states during 1940 reached a total of $4,003,957,000, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported. This total, largest since 1930, represents a 13 per cent increase over 1939 and the seventh consecutive year of construction volume increases.

Awards for the year included $1,294,640,000 for non-residential buildings, a 34 per cent increase over the preceding year; $1,596,944,000 for residential buildings, a 20 per cent increase, and $1,112,373,000 for public works and utilities, an 11 per cent decrease.

Public construction projects, the corporation says, were predominantly defense projects for Army, Navy, and Air Force, the large voume of which more than offset the decline in civilian public improvement projects that took place throughout the year.

Largest increases in total construction were recorded in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Southeastern and Gulf sections, Southern Michigan and the Kansas City area.

Predicting a continuance this year of the large construction volume, Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President in charge of statistics and records for F. W. Dodge Corp., said:

"All the demand factors that prevailed during the second half of last year carry over strongly into 1941. In addition to further defense construction, the record volume of industrial production anticipated for this year tends to stimulate employment, national income and demand for private commercial, industrial and residential building and electric utility construction. While the construction industry has the capacity to handle a considerably larger volume of business than it had in 1940, the size of the private building market is going to depend very greatly upon the highly critical question of stable building costs.

"Dodge is estimating for this year, it believes conservatively, a 14 per cent increase over 1940 in total building and engineering contract volume; this estimate assumes that 1940 private construction volume will be maintained this year, with the bulk of the increase occurring in public ownership projects. The general spread of consumer purchasing power may result in a better territorial distribution this year than in 1940."

Bank Director

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Paul H. Hudson

Elected to the board of directors of the Empire Trust Co. Mr. Hudson has been a Vice-President of the bank since 1924.

Japan Starts New Monetary Plan in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 21—Wang Ching-wei's Nanking-sponsored Central Reserve Bank has opened its doors here and declared itself ready for business. The new Japanese-controlled institution is issuing new notes designed along the same lines as China's national currency. Japanese financial experts are attempting to make the new currency the sole legal tender in Yangtze Valley and eventually to extend it into foreign exchange in world markets.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Japan's latest monetary experiment in occupied China, the creation of a new Central Reserve Bank here and at Nanking, is looked on with great anxiety by virtually everyone in this area who is not in some way connected with the new institution of the Wang Ching-wei "puppet" regime.

As a means of getting something for nothing on behalf of the backers of the bank, this device may prove eminently successful. But China has had so much experience with bad money of all sorts that the introduction of still another currency is expected to create a great deal of trouble which this sorely-troubled territory could well spare.

The fundamental currency of Central and South China, even in the occupied regions, continues to be the national bank notes now issued by Chungking. There is already some competition by the totally unbacked Japanese military yen. The notes of the Japanese-sponsored Hsin Hwa bank have never made much impression and few foreigners in Shanghai have so much as laid eyes on them. Various foreign currencies are used in some degree, at least for bookkeeping purposes (as in sale of American motorcars, now priced on a U. S. dollar basis but usually paid for in Chinese currency at prevailing exchange rate). But upon the whole the Chinese national dollar has continued to hold the center of the stage.

China's Currency

Despite the rather constant deterioration of China's currency throughout the period of war—a drop from a "pegged" rate around 27 U. S. cents to the vicinity of the American nickel in three and a half years— there has always been some solid exchange value.

The money has been freely convertible into foreign currency at Shanghai and elsewhere, which has not been the case of (for example) the yen in Japan which has been rigidly controlled and could not be converted into other money at the option of the holder who must endeavor to get a Government permit—and who couldn't obtain one without reason connected with Japan's efforts to win her war with China.

The Chinese dollar has, from this point of view, been a great help to Japanese traders among others. If it receives an ending blow at the hands of some such new money as the notes of the Central Reserve Bank (evidently to resemble the Federal Reserve Bank at Peiping), Japanese will be foremost among the mourners.

Just how the new currency is to be forced upon the foreign areas of Shanghai is somewhat problematical, but certainly there are ways and means. Shanghai is not independent from an economic point of view. It must depend upon the hinterland. If the Japanese require that payments for goods from the Nipponese-controlled interior have to be made in Central Bank notes, these notes will have to be obtained by Shanghai buyers.

If the Japanese are willing to let Shanghai products go into the interior on condition that payment can be made only in Central Bank notes, there will be sellers ready to meet this condition. Gradually the "puppet" money will filter into Shanghai life, just as was the case with Federal Reserve notes in foreign Tientsin where the first wedge was to persuade the municipality to let taxes be paid in the new money and where things wound up with the new money driving out the old.

Outcome Uncertain

The great difficulty in use of the Central Reserve notes will be, not in ordinary casual transactions, but in getting foreign exchange.

Although it is not as yet clear what purported support will be given Nanking notes, the record indicates that this support will not be such as to render them permanently freely convertible into foreign currency whatever may be arranged in order to popularize them at the outset.

This new money has all the earmarks of a "printing-press currency" and it seems safe to forecast that it will not command the general confidence necessary to give it exchange value beyond what the bank of issue cares to accord.

No doubt the new bank will, for a time, grant some foreign exchange on a basis at least equal to and perhaps a little beyond that enjoyed by the Chinese national dollar but such a period must be short-lived for the whole purpose in putting out such an issue is to benefit those responsibile for it, and they cannot gain by bolstering its exchange value indefinitely. The ultimate result of the issue is likely to be an acceleration of the progressive economic deterioration already well under way here.

Wallace Says War May Force Shift in Crop Production

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, in his last report as Secretary of Agriculture, said that the war's impact on American agriculture may require additional "large-scale" shifts in crop production and an overhauling of the New Deal farm programs.

With foreign markets impaired by economic nationalism, increased competition and finally the war, the Vice-President said that farmers will have to think anew about making further reductions in acreages of cotton, wheat, tobacco and other products which formerly found outlets abroad.

"Growing unneeded crops is sheer waste of labor, of capital, and of soil, even if temporarily the products can go into storage under Government loans," Mr. Wallace's final report said.

Covering the 12-month period prior to Mr. Wallace's resignation in September as Secretary of Agriculture, the report said Federal farm programs may have to "put more emphasis on shifting entire enterprises or systems of farming in certain areas or regions," and added:

Should Adjust Output

"Collectively and individually farmers, with suitable federal aid, should do all they can to adjust their output to the actually available market.

"In the setting created by the war we may have to overhaul our farm-price-adjustment policy. Exactly what new shape it will require, we do not yet know. Everything is in flux, on so great a scale, that it would be idle to propose details."

Mr. Wallace said, however, that future price policies may require differentials between export prices and domestic prices, and between the cost of farm commodities to the ordinary consumer and the cost to the person on relief.

The situation requires, he continued, separation of surplus production from the rest of the supply and disposal of the surplus in some special manner. He indicated that he continued to favor, for some products, the so-called "certificate plan" of boosting grower income from that portion of crops consumed in this country while permitting prices to adjust themselves at levels which would permit the surplus to compete favorably in world markets.

Under this plan, the Government would allot marketing certificates to farmers who co-operated with crop control programs. Manufacturers would be required to buy these certificates. These certificates, which would cover each farmer's share of the domestic market, would be valued at the difference between the market price and the parity price. This plan, he said, would be in effect a processing tax.

Mr. Wallace viewed the certificate method as readily adaptable to products which pass through centralized manufacturing or marketing processes, such as cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, prunes, raisins and tobacco. In the case of corn and other feed crops, only a small portion of which are processed, other methods would have to be used, he said, suggesting price-supporting government loans and appropriations.

Prepare for Peace Shock

Looking beyond the war, the former Secretary declared agriculture needed to be guarded against "having to be the main post-war shock absorber."

"When peace comes, even if it is a good peace, it may involve more or less depression, with price declines and increased unemployment," he said. "This will sharpen one of our gravest difficulties—that of balancing consumption with production. We have more surpluses than shortages, both agriculturally and industrially."

There is no prospect, Mr. Wallace said, that after the war agriculture will be able to "rush back into full competitive production, adding:

"As far as we can see ahead we shall have need for concerted crop adjustment, soil conservation, submarginal-land retirements, land-tenure reforms, aids in rehabilitating the rural poor, surplus-disposal machinery, and devices of one kind or another for maintaining domestic farm prices above world prices.

"We are going to have more need for science in agriculture, more need of large-scale crop shifts, more need of aids for rural dispossessed, more need of strenuous efforts to enlarge and improve the domestic market."

Agriculture, Mr. Wallace said, has "laid the basis in production planning which other branches of the national economy may have to copy."

Rehabilitation Funds Seen As British Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—After the war, the United States by virtue of its great strength and wealth will have the opportunity to determine the manner in which the world will economically re-establish itself, and in the meantime Britain should be allowed to retain some part of her investments overseas to help her through the reconstruction period that will follow the conflict, according to Sir Louis Beale of the British Purchasing Commission.

"The longer the war, the more will Britain be in need of reconstruction, but the more also will she be impoverished," Sir Louis told about 1,000 members and guests of the New York State Bankers' Association at a dinner at the Astor Hotel here. "How much we shall then be able to buy from you will depend upon the extent to which you permit us to sell in your market and the extent to which we retain our position of creditor nation. If we are forced to part with the bulk of our overseas investments, we shall lapse an important income which we have used chiefly for the purchase of raw materials and foodstuffs."

U. S. Has Big Role

"In the world order after this war, the United States will have the opportunity not only to direct the process of reconstruction throughout a greater part of the world, but to determine the extent to which worldwide economic co-operation can be restored. To do that, however, your country must be ready to use its great economic and financial power to bring about co-operation with persuasion and vigor.

"Whether it likes it or not, the United States from its very size and wealth cannot avoid being a determining factor as to the lines on which the world will re-establish itself after the war."

Sir Louis reiterated assurances given by the British Government that war-time restrictions upon the import of peace-time goods from the United States would not be retained "for the purpose of altering permanently the channels of trade."

Dr. John H. Williams, Dean of Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, and Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, speaking at a panel discussion on banking and defense during day sessions of the association at its mid-winter meeting at the Federal Reserve Bank, saw no signs of inflation. He held there was no immediate need of embarking on any system of production priorities, declaring that German figures showed that the Nazis had reached their high state of armament by applying technical resources to peace-time system.

Banks Prepared

The panel discussion brought out that commercial banks have the resources and are fully able to finance industry for national preparedness. Applause greeted the remark that the Federal Government had been "co-operative" toward the banks "thus far."

Participating in the panel were David C. Barry, Vice-President of the Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Leslie R. Rounds, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; William G. F. Price, Assistant Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York; Hugh McGee, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company, and Broderick Haskell, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Takes New Post

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Albert T. Armitage

Elected President of Coffin & Burr, Inc., investment bankers, to succeed the late Philip S. Dalton. Mr. Armitage has been associated with the firm since 1919 and has long been one of its directors and officers.

World Rayon Output at New Peak in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—World production of rayon in 1940 reached the record-breaking total of 2,500,000,000 pounds, roughly one-quarter billion pounds above the 1939 output of 2,227,000,000 pounds, the trade journal Rayon Organon said in its current issue.

The Organon said production of rayon staple fiber exceeded output of filament yarn for the first time in the history of the industry.

The increase, said the magazine, was due principally to a tremendous boost in output of the German staple fiber industry. Italian production also expanded while Japanese remained at approximately the 1939 level.

Need of the Axis powers for a substitute for foreign-grown cotton and wool was the principal stimulus.

(Rayon filament and staple yarn are made in the same way but the filament is spun in a long thread, whereas the staple is broken up into 1½- to 5-inch lengths. The yarn costs around 25 cents a pound and the filament about 60 cents.)

United States output of rayon also broke previous records with a rise to 471,200,000 pounds from 379,900,000 in 1939. The nation kept its position as the leading yarn producing country and contributed 34 per cent of the world's total.

Domestic consumption hit a new peak at 487,800,000 pounds, a 6 per cent gain over the previous high of 458,465,000 in 1939.

Domestic staple fiber consumption, including imports, totaled 99,100,000 pounds, about unchanged from 1939. Production, however, increased to 81,100,000 pounds from 51,300,000 while imports, due principally to the war, dropped to 18,000,000 pounds from 47,403,000. Filament yarn consumption totaled 388,729,000 pounds, a new high and 8 per cent larger than in 1939.

FRB Industrial Output Index At New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that American industrial production hit a record high in December.

The board said, in a statement, that although the volume of factory output was not much different in December than in November, it represented a gain because usually a seasonal decline occurs toward the year-end. Therefore, the board placed December output at 136 per cent of the 1935-39 average, four points higher than in November and 10 points higher than December, 1939.

No figures were given for January, but the board said industrial activity "continued at a high rate" in the first half of that month.

In December, it added, steel production was maintained at 96 per cent of capacity, and in the first half of January rose to 98 per cent.

Expansion was reported during December in the machinery, aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Wool textile mills were said to have "exceptionally large unfilled orders."

Automobile production declined seasonally, while activity in nonferrous metals gained. Output of lumber and cement declined less than usual, for the season. Bituminous coal production also slackened less than was expected. Petroleum output declined due to a 10-day closedown of some Texas wells.

Morgenthau Says Condition of Fiscal Affairs Satisfactory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that "all things considered, our fiscal and monetary affairs are in a very satisfactory condition as we embark upon the costly defense program."

In an inauguration day statement, Mr. Morgenthau said that during the next four years he would press for elimination of tax-exemption on interest from Government securities, arrangement of the borrowing program so that "every citizen and even every school child who wishes may participate," and to urge that the principal of ability to pay be retained in any tax increases.

OPM Reports Steel Firms Importing English Coke

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some steel companies are importing coke from England to meet present requirements, J. D. Biggers of the Office of Production Management said, but an eventual supply of the domestic product sufficient to meet all requirements of the iron and steel industry is in sight.

Mr. Biggers, Director of the OPM's production division, said a recent survey of the steel industry showed that all companies were more than adequately supplied with coke, even at present capacity operations.

"'Indications are that this satisfactory condition will be maintained," he added in a statement.

Hermann Goering Works Is Divided Into Three Groups

BERLIN (AP) — The new but rapidly expanding Hermann Goering Works has been divided into three groups for administrative purposes, it was made known recently.

Mines and foundries form one group capitalized at 560,000,000 reichsmarks (normally $224,000,000), munitions and machinery factories in another, capitalized at 80,000,000 marks, and canals and ships in the third group, capitalized at 12,500,000 marks.

Most of the properties are in Austria.

Remington Rand Sells Conn. Plant

NEW YORK (AP) — Remington Rand, Inc., has sold its noiseless typewriter manufacturing plant at Middletown, Conn., to a newly formed company, Andover Kent, Inc., headed by C. A. Woodruff, it was learned.

Mr. Woodruff, former chief engineer of the Gray Mfg. Co. of Hartford, said the new company would engage in a "general manufacturing business."

It was believed the company would devote at least part of its facilities to making munitions, probably for Great Britain.

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Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
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Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Auto Industry Speculates On New Cars and Defense Work

DETROIT, Jan. 21 (AP)—Cancellation of the National Automobile Show—another major step in the motorcar industry's effort to streamline its productive capacity to the needs of the defense emergency—has started a train of speculative thought in trade quarters.

What it foreshadows regarding other normal activities of the industry this year is described in authoritative quarters as "anybody's guess." The possibility of a directed curtailment of passenger car output as productive equipment and facilities become more thoroughly mobilized for defense work is one of the authoritative "guesses."

There is also the suggestion that not far ahead lies a move to step up capacity by putting more plants working on defense contracts or sub-contracts on three-shift schedules, thus making use of much idle machinery time. While the training of men is going forward for the work involved in the production of war machinery and material, the possibility of a shortage of skilled labor has not been overlooked.

A shortage of even moderate proportions, say some competent observers, automatically would bring a curtailment of normal productive activities by the transfer of available skilled workers from passenger car output to essential defense occupations.

The show cancellaion was decided upon because the defense program will require the undivided attention of the motorcar industry's executive and supervisory personnel from now on.

Stocks in 1918

Once before, under the stress of war-restricted activity, the car makers cancelled a National Automobile Show, but the dealers took it over and held it on schedule in January, 1919. The War Industries Board had ordered a 30 per cent reduction in passenger car production from March through June, 1918, and for the latter half of the year limited car output to 50 per cent of the previous year's volume.

With the signing of the Armistice the curtailment was lifted and the dealers went ahead with the show.

It is interesting to note that at the close of 1918, there were only 15,545 passenger cars in dealers' hands. The industry started this year with something like half a million vehicles in "reserve," and output is continuing at the highest January level in its history. Assemblies last week totaled 124,025 units and there are indications that the month's total may reach 475,000.

The motorcar industry's chiefs would like to make 4,500,000 passenger cars and trucks during the next 12 months, but probably will fall considerably short of that volume. Nevertheless, there will be little idle time in the plants during 1941.

Scheduled for delivery from the Nation's automobile factories this year are thousands of aviation engines, large numbers of military trucks, artillery carriages, hundreds of small army tanks, millions of dollars' worth of shells, thousands of tractors, machine guns, ammunition parts and scores of other items.

Curtailment Possible Soon

Because the bulk of this heavy program is to be produced in specially built plants, the car makers assert that on the basis of present orders they could go ahead with a normal output of passenger cars and trucks for peacetime uses. Few of them believe, however, that contracts yet to come can be absorbed without curtailment of normal activities.

In some quarters the opinion is expressed that this curtailment may make its appearance as early as the beginning of the second quarter of the year. At about that time the Ford Company hopes to begin shipping Pratt & Whitney aviation engines from its new airplane engine plant. Later in the summer the $20,000,000 army tank arsenal being built for Chrysler Corporation will begin to roll out the 25-ton "portable fortresses" and Packard's new plant in which will be built 9,000 Rolls-Royce aviation engines will be functioning well before the end of the year.

Construction operations are being pushed on all three of these new factories. Machine tools and other equipment already have been planned to be ready for installation as soon as the buildings are finished.

Buick also has entered the arms program with announcement of plans for a $24,313,150 aircraft engine plant in Genesee County, Michigan.

Ford has just announced plans for a magnesium alloy foundry to produce castings for aviation engines, but he is expected to utilize the manufacturing technique of the Pratt & Whitney factory rather than that of the Ford automobile assembly plants in making the 2,000-horsepower double Wasp air-cooled radial engine. The projected assembly schedule calls for a finished engine each hour or about 16 a day.

The tank production program contemplates the completion of five of the machines each eight-hour shift. The tanks, whose chief armament will be a 75-millimeter gun, will be powered with 400 horsepower radial engines.

Packard will start production of the Rolls-Royce engines at the rate of about one a day and step the volume up until it reaches 840 a month. Six thousand of the engines are intended for Great Britain. By the time these have been shipped Packard expects to have its production technique developed to its maximum efficiency.

By the beginning of the second quarter of this year, the motorcar industry will have had its 1941 model automobiles in production approximately six months. If it maintains the volume attained during the last three months of 1940 the aggregate output of current models will be close to 3,000,000 units. It has on hand in storage, transit and in dealers' hands right now more than 500,000 new cars. A continuance of high production will keep that "reserve" at perhaps an even greater level.

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Alfred Reeves, Manager of the New York Automobile Show for the past 25 years, assured the Automotive Trade Association Managers in session here that there will be 1942 model automobiles but that there will not be a New York Show.

The Trade Association Managers are affiliated with the National Automobile Dealers Association, whose convention has just opened.

Mr. Reeves explained the new models would be brought out to care for different associations which might decide to hold automobile shows. He said he understood the San Francisco Association already had decided to stage a show.

Donald R. Richberg, former member of President Roosevelt's brain trust and now counsel for the N. A. D. A.; A. O. Dietz, President of the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation, and several others will speak. Brig. Gen. J. E. Barzynski, Assistant Quartermaster General in Washington, will discuss the national defense program for the dealers on Wednesday.

U. S., German Firms Charged With World Magnesite Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A grand jury investigating bottlenecks in the national defense program had charged seven firms and seven men, some American and some German, with forming an unlawful combination controlling the world output of magnesite, essential in the manufacture of steel. Violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust and the Wilson Tariff Acts was alleged.

According to the true bill, the agreements affecting this vital defense manufacture were formed in 1923, long before the Nazis had come to power in Germany, and were renewed from time to time, the most recent renewal, in 1937, being still in effect.

It was charged that control of the world market for magnesite, a brick material highly resistant to heat and used in steel furnaces and converters, was divided between the German and American firms. The American companies, according to the indictment, were to supply the needs of North America, while Europe, Asia, and Africa were reserved to the European concerns. Basis for the pact was found in the provisions of a cartel providing that only the four foreign companies named in the indictment were to ship magnesite into the United States from Europe.

Magnesite deposits are found in the Austrian Alps, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and in the State of Washington, while a small amount is imported from Manchuria, China, and Russia. In the years 1932 to 1939, 246,000 tons of magnesite were imported and 474,000 tons produced in the United States, according to government figures, the aggregate value being around $20,000,000.

A previous grand jury indictment, drawn up here, charged unlawful combination in the manufacture of military optical goods.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Up Sharply

CLEVELAND (AP) — December consumption of Lake Superior iron ore was 6,173,038 gross tons, the largest total for any month since records were first kept in 1918, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

The figure boosted the 1940 total to 62,426,314, the highest since 1929's 63,646,000 and well ahead of 44,361,289 in 1939.

The previous monthly record was 6,119,000 tons in May, 1923.

Lake Superior iron ore on hand at furnaces on Jan. 1 was listed at 31,791,961 tons and on Lake Erie docks at 4,280,872 for a total lower lake supply of 36,072,833. The current rate of consumption indicates stock at the May 1 navigation opening will be approximately 12,000,000 tons, the lowest on record.

At the end of December 166 of an available 189 furnaces were in blast. This was the same rate as November and compared with 155 in December of 1939.

Bendix Aviation Shipments Show 65 P. C. Increase

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Vincent Bendix, President of Bendix Aviation Corporation, told stockholders at the annual meeting preliminary figures for the last quarter of 1940 indicated shipments were double those of a year earlier.

In the first nine months of 1940 the increase in shipments averaged 65 per cent, he said.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the capital stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 8.

Reporting on the extent of Army and Navy orders and the work being done for "other nations resisting the great aggression," Mr. Bendix said contracts secured and in prospect indicate a total requirement of approximately $310,000,000. About 60 per cent of this volume has been booked but only 10 per cent delivered.

He said the rate of expansion of essential defense products by Bendix divisions and subsidiaries averages about 15 per cent per month, or three times the expansion rate a year ago. This will be increased greatly within the next few months as new plants come into operation, he said.

South Harvests Tung Oil Nut Crop At Estimated Value of $1,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss.—The harvesting of tung nuts in the South Mississippi tung tree belt where more trees are planted than in any other section of the United States is now under way and will continue for several weeks. The crop this year is the largest since the industry was established with an estimated value of $1,000,000.

The tung nuts begin maturing in October. When ripe they drop from the trees, harvesters pick them up, place them in sacks and trucks, gather up the sacks and take them to crushing plants. These mills, the most of which are located in Picayune, Miss., in the heart of the tung tree orchard belt, began operation as soon as the first nuts dropped from the trees.

Upon reaching the mill the nuts are fed into machines that remove the hull and pass to the crushing machines that extract the oil. The oil, because of the present disturbed situation in the Orient, is commanding the highest prices in history.

Nothing goes to waste in the processing of the nuts. After the oil is extracted the meal and hulls are used as fertilizer and tung meal fertilizer is valued from $15 to $20 per ton.

The progress of tung plantings in Mississippi resulted from the growing realization of the need for profitable utilization of cut over timber lands and the desire of the lumber companies to diversify their activities. Some lumber corporations have gone into the tung business on a mass production basis, setting out many thousand acres of tung trees on cut over land.

In Mississippi, the concept of tung tree planting differs materially from that prevailing in other regions. The setting out of extensive individual groves and the attaining low planting costs per acre by use of machine methods of clearing, planting and cultivation are undertaken. Minimum cultivation and fertilization were contemplated originally by reason of the natural richness of the soil but this idea has been abandoned.

The first tung tree in the United States was planted in Biloxi in 1904 and it still stands as a living monument of the introduction of this new agricultural product that may mean much to the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico.

Following the advice of forestry authorities, orchard owners are planting tung trees in small groves on hillsides and on other irregular plots of ground which are difficult to utilize for general farming. In some localities a few plantings are made along railroad tracks, highways, and even on the edges of fields, where the trees in addition to yielding nut crops may be used instead of posts to string wire fences. Such tung plantings have done much to assist farmers to the more economic use of uncultivated land.

Reports Record Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Start of 1941 finds employment past the 20,000 mark—and still rising—at the Santa Monica and El Eegundo plants of Douglas Aircraft Company. In announcing the new peak in employment, President Donald W. Douglas disclosed additional skilled workers are being hired at a rate exceeding 300 a week. During the last two weeks of November and the first two weeks of December, the company established a record by adding 1,761 persons.

WE ANNOUNCE THE ELECTION OF

Albert T. Armitage
PRESIDENT

AND

Joseph L. S. Barton
TREASURER

OF THIS CORPORATION

COFFIN & BURR
Incorporated

Boston, Massachusetts
January 20, 1941

Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	377,280
1941 volume to date	8,432,770
1940 volume to date	11,215,090

Stocks Lose Early Gains On Selling

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Attempts to rally the stock market behind the rails were short-lived today and initial gains of fractions to around a point were converted into declines of as much in many cases near the final hour.

Motors weakened and steels, well ahead at one time, shifted into the losing column. Carriers managed to cling to portions of their morning recoveries.

Dealings picked up and slowed at intervals with volume expanding in selling periods. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Early buying was attributed partly to the idea of speculative forces that a revival was due because the list had been in a rut eight consecutive sessions. Indifference persisted in many quarters, however, in view of war and congressional imponderables.

Among favored stocks were Stanta Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, U. S. Rubber, Armour preferred, Anaconda and United Aircraft. A few of these eventually slipped.

Lack of rallying vigor was shown by Westinghouse, General Motors, du Pont and Allied Chemical. U. S. Steel and Bethlehem wavered after forenoon upturns.

In the curb support was accorded Glen Alden Coal, Bell Aircraft, International Petroleum and Pennroad. Faltering were Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, Brewster Aero and American Gas.

Bonds Move Upward

Bonds moved on an upward path today as buyers of rails and utilities came into the market.

Gains of one to two points were registered for many leaders in these classifications toward the final hour.

Traders apparently again adopted the attitude they displayed last week when they steadily bid up the carriers in expectation that earnings would improve because of defense industry transportation.

Among the leading gainers were Central Pacific 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Illinois Central 4s, Interlake Iron convertible 4s, New York Central 5s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

U. S. Governments received only small attention, many of them slipping slightly.

Uruguayan, Australian, and Canadian Government dollar loans recorded slight gains, but the majority of the foreign list continued its downward course.

London Stocks Off On Profit Taking

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Security prices lost today as profit taking cut into recent substantial gains. Business dried up after the flurry of activity last week.

British Government bonds were steadily maintained but early slight gains were pared. Greek and Egyptian loans declined.

Leading oils backed down slightly in the wake of a sustained rise inspired largely by British military successes in the Mediterranean. Small losses dotted the Kaffir group while base metal shares leveled off after a wobbly start.

Traders cashed in on profits in the store and heavy manufacturing groups but most other industrials held quietly steady.

Court Fixes Fines In Optical Glass Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Fourteen corporations and seven officers were fined a total of $66,000 in federal court after they had pleaded nolo contendere to two indictments for violations of the anti-trust laws in alleged price-fixing within the eyeglass industry.

On one indictment—alleging price-fixing of spectacle lenses—Judge Edward A. Conger fined six corporations and five officers a total of $45,500.

On a second indictment—charging price fixing of unpatented frames—eight corporations and two officers were fined $20,500.

In the first indictment, the government charged that the American Optical Company, Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, Shuron Optical Company and Continental Optical Company agreed to charge identical prices for the sale of single-vision and bifocal lenses, and that the Titmus Optical Company and Virginia Lens Company agreed to maintain substantially identical prices on the same merchandise, with the proviso that these would be 10 per cent lower than those of the first four companies.

The six companies collectively manufactured more than 95 per cent of all spectacle lenses in the country, the government asserted.

All of the defendants, the government contended, agreed to maintain a differential of 25 per cent between prices of first grade and second grade lenses, and carried out an agreement to execute fair trade act contracts with wholesalers and to fix uniform resale prices.

In the second indictment a group of manufacturers were accused of issuing, under an agreement, noncompetitive price lists for unpatented frames and eye-glass mountings.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot Conn. Valley 12.00; export, fas NY 10.50-12.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.15; forward 50.10. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Quicksilver 166.00-168.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.80a)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅛
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ¾
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	7	6⅞	6½	6¾	— ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	Jan 17
19½	12½	Addressog (1)	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—1
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 18
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	4	5	4⅞	5	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	10⅛	9⅞	10	
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	20	20	+ ½
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅝
12⅜	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 20
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	158½	156	156	—3
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 11
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
9⅜	4⅛	Allied Stores	14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	+1¼
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	15	33¼	32½	33	
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 16
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jan 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	— ¼
21	12⅜	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	16	16	16	Jan 20
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	13	51	48	48	—3½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	4	7	7	7	
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	1	37	37	37	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1½	1½	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	3	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¼
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	182¾	182¾	182¾	Jan 20
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	12	29⅜	28½	28⅝	— ⅜
65	34	Am Car & F pf	4	62	61	62	+ ¾
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	4	22	21⅝	22	— ½
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	115	115	115	+ ¾
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 17
8¼	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10½	10½	10½	Jan 16
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Am European	2	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 15
2⅜	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	1	1	1	
24¼	9⅛	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	4	20	19½	19½	— ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
50½	23	Am-Haw SS (1a)	10	34⅞	33½	33½	— ⅝
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	7	4	3¾	3¾	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jan 17
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	10	49⅜	48¼	48¼	— ¼
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 20
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13	13	13	Jan 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Jan 16
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	7	15½	15¼	15¼	
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	7	90¼	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅞
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.34g)	7	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 17
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Am Power & Lt	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
63½	34¾	AmP&L$6pf1⅛k	5	43¾	43	43	—1
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	5	36⅜	36¼	36½	— ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	50	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¾e)	13	14¼	13¾	13⅞	
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R(½g)	18	42¼	41⅜	41½	— ⅜
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	152	152	152	—2
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	54	54	54	+ ½
33⅜	19½	Am Sti F (1½e)	3	26¼	26	26	
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	2	10	10	10	—1
17¼	11	Am Stove (.30g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 14
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅛
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	19	167⅜	166¾	166¾	— ⅛
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	Jan 20
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	5	73	72	72	— ¾
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¾	155¾	155¾	— ¾
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	6	6½	6	6	— ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am. Water Wks	10	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jan 13
12	6	Am Woolen	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 20
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	5	58	57	57¼	
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
54¼	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	75	25½	24¾	24⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	6	5	5¼	5	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	15	53½	52¼	52½	+ ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Jan 20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (2e)	8	31½	31	31¼	— ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 17
9½	3⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 20
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	Jan 20
95	49½	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	99	99	99	Jan 18
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	120	23⅜	22¼	23	+ ¾
64½	49½	Atch T&SFp(5)	7	64¾	64	64¾	+1¾
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	20	15¾	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	16	16	16	—1
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	49	49	49	— ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	70	70	70	—1
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jan 13
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	

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19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	38	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	28	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9½	9½	9½	
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 17
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	16	22⅛	21¼	21½	— ¾
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	2	28⅞	28½	28½	Jan 16
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jan 14
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8	8	8	Jan 17
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1g)	38	36⅛	35¼	35⅝	— ⅜
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	8	20	19⅝	20	
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	56⅞	56¼	56¼	Jan 13
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
93¼	63½	Beth Sti (5e)	34	84¾	82½	83½	
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	129½	128½	128½	— ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jan 17
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	18	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	7	20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	5	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	11	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	11	24	23⅛	23¾	— ¼
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	40¾	40½	40½	Jan 13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jan 18
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	30	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jan 20
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	2	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	21	18½	18	18⅛	— ¼
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	4	53	52½	53	Jan 20
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	54	8⅜	8⅛	8½	— ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	3	2⅞	3	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	Jan 20
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jan 16
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 17
13⅜	6¼	Byers (AM) Co	6	10¼	9⅞	10	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 20

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec 27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
8½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	14¼	14	14	— ¼
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	16	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	10	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Jan 20
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	1	30	30	30	Jan 20
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	54⅞	54¾	54¾	— ¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	47½	47	47	— ¾
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	16	26⅞	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Cp (¼g)	13	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 20
5⅞	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 20
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jan 17
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	Jan 16
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	9	31½	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 16
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 19
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	17	17	17	— ¼
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	17	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝	— ⅛
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	102	102	102	+ ¾
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	7	3	2⅞	3	Jan 20
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 13
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1	¾	¾	Jan 16
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Jan 15
15½	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	9	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
44¼	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	43	43	43	
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅜	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 15
16½	9	Chickasha (½e)	1	12	12	12	Jan 17
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	81	67½	65	65½	—1¼
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Jan 18
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3½e)	2	37	37	37	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	30	30	30	—2¾
41½	25⅛	Climax M(1.20a)	11	28½	28	28	Jan 20
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	3	32¼	32	32	— ⅜
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	5	104¼	104	104	— ¼
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Jan 15
20	10½	Colgate P (½a)	9	12¼	12	12	
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	Jan 18
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	11	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	Jan 20
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼g)	2	18	18	18	—2
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	9	19¾	19¾	19¾	
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	20½	19¾	19¾	Jan 17
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80	80	80	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	79½	78½	79½	— ½
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	4	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jan 20
16⅝	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	15	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	16	1¼	⅞	⅞	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	51¼	50½	50⅝	—1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	43	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 13
24¾	14	Congoleum (1a)	3	16½	16½	16½	
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	8	28⅞	28	28⅛	—1
16	7½	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	2	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
97⅛	43⅜	Cons Cop (½e)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
32⅞	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	38	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	107½	106¾	106¾	— ½
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 16
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	3	3	3	Jan 17
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	19	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
2¼	⅛	Con RR Cub pt	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 20
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	2	19½	19½	19½	Jan 16
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Jan 20
19½	9⅞	Container (1⅓e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
91⅝	53½	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 18
15⅜	8⅜	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	84	84	84	
49½	33	Cont Can (2e)	16	38	37¾	37¾	
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)		39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Cont Motors	25	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (1)	9	19½	19	19¼	— ⅜
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	3	17½	17	17	— ½
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	55⅞	55½	55⅞	Jan 20
65½	40¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	46	45½	45½	— ½
7½	3	Coty Inc (⅛e)	11	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
1½	⅛	Coty International	3	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	11	19	18¼	19	+ ½
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.50)	2	18	18	18	Jan 16
73¾	35⅜	Crosley Corp	5	5	5	5	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	6	25⅜	25½	25½	— ½
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
21½	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	13	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	27	44⅛	42¾	43	— ½
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	9	93	91	91	—1¼
8⅞	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	18	16⅜	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅜
29⅜	19¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations • **Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices** • Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

'Multi-Trade' Ban Defended At Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Counsel for the New York Stock Exchange charged today that its existence would be jeopardized by compliance with a Securities Commission demand to rescind its prohibition against multiple trading.

Making his opening statement in a hearing called by the SEC, Timothy Pfeiffer said that the association's rule merely imposed upon its members the uniform standards of conduct "without which there would inevitably ensue a degeneration of the quality of the services performed and eventually the very existence of the exchange would be jeopardized."

Ruling Involved

Involved in the proceeding is a ruling that a member of the New York exchange who also is a member of a regional exchange may not trade for his own account on the regional exchange in stocks which are listed on the New York Exchange.

This ruling was issued July 12, but its effectiveness was delayed several times while the SEC made informal requests for reconsideration. Finally, the commission made a formal demand on Dec. 20 and ordered the hearing when it was refused.

This action is the first step of its kind taken by the SEC under its authority to regulate securities exchanges conferred by the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

The New York rule has been criticized by a number of regional exchanges and at least two of these charged that it would threaten their existence. The SEC canvassed all exchanges outside of New York for their views and then began its action under Section 19 (B) which authorizes it to order an exchange to alter or rescind rules when deemed to be in the public interest.

Foreshadowing a legal test of the commission's powers in event of an adverse finding, Mr. Preiffer demanded that the SEC specify which of 12 phrases was the basis for its action and argued that if the phrase "protection of investors" as used in Section 12 (B) did not have a definite limitation it was unconstitutional.

"Not Appropriate"

Commissioner Robert E. Healy, presiding in the absence of Chairman Jerome Frank, rejected Mr. Pfeiffer's demand that SEC counsel specify the phrase under which it was acting, explaining that he and his colleagues regarded it as "not appropriate at this time."

After hearing Mr. Pfeiffer's statement, Commissioners Healy, Sumner T. Pike and Edward C. Eicher turned the hearing over to a trial examiner, Henry W. Fitts.

John E. Yerxa, President of the Boston Stock Exchange, was called to the stand as the first of a long series of representatives of the regional securities markets.

Questioned by Gerhard A. Gesell, Commission Counsel, Mr. Yerxa discussing the operations of the 106-year-old exchange, explaining that approximately 75 per cent of the trading on its floor involved securities listed both on the Boston and New York boards.

He said that the volume of trading had declined to 4,396,270 shares of stock and $1,603,633 worth of bonds last year, compared with 10,958,826 shares and $5,571,000 of bonds in 1930.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '41	102.18	102.18	102.18
1 3¼s '45-'43	107.30	107.30	107.30
1 4s '54-'44 reg	113.6	113.6	113.6
5 3¼s '49-'46	111.28	111.28	111.28
23 4¼s '52-'47	120.31	120.31	120.31
5 2½s '53-'49	107.6	107.6	107.6
1 3s '55-'51	112.4	112.4	112.4
2 2s '55-'53	103.5	103.5	103.5
9 2¼s '58-'54	104.19	104.19	104.19
7 2½s '60-'55	109.13	109.13	109.13
18 2s '65-'60	109.2	108.24	108.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	107.19	107.19	107.19

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-'44	107.12	107.12	107.12
2 1½s '47-'45	102.17	102.17	102.17

New York City Bonds

44 3s '80	101¾	101½	101⅝

Corporations Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82	82	82
6 Alleghany cv 5s ''44	97	95¾	95¾
5 Alleghany cv 's '49	84½	83¼	83¼
35 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61	60½	60½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107	107	107
31 Am & For P5s 2030	59¼	58½	58½
5 AmIGChem 5½s' 49	104¼	104	104¼
2 Am Int 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
10 Am T & T 3½s '43	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	108	108
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	110¾	110	110¾
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106	106
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105⅝	105¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	91	91	91
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	92½	92	92½
12 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¾	103⅝	103⅞
3 At&Cha AL 4½s 44	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 At& Cha AL 5s 44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
30 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78	77⅝	78
16 A C Line clt 4s 52	72	72	72
15 A C Line 4½s 64	63⅝	63½	63½
18 A C Line 5s 45	81½	80¾	80¾
7 Austin & NW 5s 41	99½	99½	99½
6 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	73½	73	73
60 B&O 5s P A	43	42½	42½
23 B&O 95 st C	48	47½	47½
27 B&O 2000 st D	43	42¼	42¼
42 B&O 96 st F	42⅞	42¼	42½
82 B&O cv 4s 60	17¾	17¼	17⅜
1 B&O cv 4s 48	73	73	73
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	60¼	60¼	60¼
25 B&O S W 50 st	48⅛	47⅝	48⅛
37 B&O T C 4s 59	56	56	56
4 Bang & Aroo cv 4s 51	55	54½	55
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	55	55	55
4 BellTPa 5s 48 B	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
25 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
5 Beth Stl 3s 65	105½	105	105
10 Beth Stl 3s 60	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
4 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	77½	77½	77½
38 Boston&Me 5s 70	25	24¾	25
11 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	71¾	71¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109	109
25 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106	106	106
17 Buf R&P 57 st	47¼	46½	46½
3 Buff Insul Ter 5s 55	45	45	45
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	96	95¾	95¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	93	93	93
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '46	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3 Can Pac 5s 54	73	73	73
14 Can Pac 4½s 60	68¼	68	68
8 Celanese 3s 55	98⅛	98¼	98¼
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	1½	1½	1½
155 Cen Pac 5s 60	50⅝	49¾	50
17 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¾	71	71
4 Cen P Tru Sh L 4s 54	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Cen Pac 5½s	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	131¼	131¼	131¼
2 C&O 4½s 92	131¼	131¼	131¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
2 Chi & Alton 3s 49	10½	10½	10½
2 Chi & Alton 5s 'A	85¾	85½	85½
2 CB&Q gen 4 s 58	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
56 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98⅝	98½	98½
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
13 CB&Q 5s '43	16½	16	16
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
20 Chic Gt West 4s 59	31⅞	31½	31⅞
2 Chi I&L 6s 66	7⅞	7	7
2 Chi I&L 6s 47	21¾	21¾	21¾
34 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
16 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 CM&StP 4¾s 89F	34½	34½	34½
10 CM&StP 4½s 89C	34¼	34	34
6 CM&StP 5s 89	24	24	24
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
13 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¾	20	20
26 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	2	2	2
3 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	20	20	20
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4 Chi&NW 5s 37	19½	19½	19½
15 Chi & NW 3½s 87	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
4 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
20 CRI&P 5s 34	16¾	16	16
49 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7¾	7½	7¾
14 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6⅞	6¾	6¾
14 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	61	60	61
11 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	51	49¾	49¾
3 ChUnSta 3¾s 63	108¾	108½	108½
7 ChUnSta 3½s 51	106½	106½	106½
46 ChUnSta 3¼s 63	102	101¾	102
1 Ch&WInd 4s 62	94	94	94
3 Ch&WInd 4s 52	92½	92½	92½
1 CinGas&El 3¼s 66	109	109	109
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60¼	59½	59½
25 CCC&StL 3½s 63	79½	79	79½
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	55½	55⅜	55½
6 ClevElec Ill 3s 70	108½	108¼	108¼
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	88⅜	88	88
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78½	78½	78½
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	71	71	71
3 Col&So 4½s 80	16	15⅞	16
16 ColumbiaG 5s52May	105¾	105½	105½
18 ColumbiaG 5s 1961	105¼	104⅝	105
1 ConEdiNY 3½s 58	107½	107⅜	107⅜
8 ConEdis 3¼s 46	105½	105½	105½
5 ConEdis 3¼s 65	105¼	105	105¼
8 Con Edis 3½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 ConOil cv 3¼s 51	106¼	106	106
5 Con Rys 4s 54	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
3 Consl'nCoal 5s 60	79½	79½	79½
3 ConsumPow 3½s 70	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
2 ConsumPow 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	17¼	17	17⅛
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42 rct	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	17½	17½	17½
1 Cuba R R 5½'52	19½	19½	19½
2 Curtis Pub 3s'55	99	99	99
34 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	54	53¼	53¼
36 D & R G 4s'36	8¾	8½	8½
3 D & R G West 5s'55	1½	1½	1½
2 D & R G West 5s'78	7	7	7

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Det & Mack 2nd 4s'95	30	30	30
11 Dow Chem 2¼s'60	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3½'70	108½	105½	105½
2 El Paso & SW 5s'65	58	58	58
57 Erie rfg 5s'67	18⅝	18	18
73 Erie rfg 5s'75	18⅝	18	18
35 Erie 1st 4s'96	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
59 Erie gen lien 4s'96	44¾	44½	44⅝
1 Erie cv 4s'53 A	38½	38½	38½
1 Erie Gene 6s'37	108	108	108
4 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104¼	104⅛	104¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8	8	8
2 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	65½	65½	65½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	89	88¾	89
11 Goodrich 4½s'56	106	106	106
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s'46	80	80	80
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	107½	107½	107½
1 Gt Nor 5s'73	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	94⅛	94¼	94¼
10 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	105¼	105	105
25 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	99¾	99⅜	99¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s'50	83	83	83
1 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	87	87	87
9 Gulf M&Oh 4'a'75	65½	65⅜	65½
12 Gulf M&Oh inc2015	38⅜	38	38
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104⅛	104¼
4 Harlem R&P 4s 54	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Hod&Co 1stmtg 44	92	92	92
15 Housatonic 5s 37	60	59½	59½
1 Houst'nOilTex4¼s 54	102¾	102⅝	102¾
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	80⅝	30	30
47 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¾	45¼	45½
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 80B	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
18 Ill Cen 4s 42	45	44¼	45
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
45 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼⅛	44¼	44¼
140 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	43¼	42½	42½
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	51	51
67 IC&CSL&NO 5s 62A	46½	45¾	45¾
19 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44	43½	43¾
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	107	107	107
103 Int Hydro Elec cv 4s 47	103	100¼	101
22 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	11	10¾	10⅞
9 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	10¾	10	10¾
18 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	10½	10	10½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	51	51	51
5 Int Mercan Mar 6s 41	75⅝	75⅛	75⅝
5 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	86½	86½	86½
40 Int T&T 4½s 52	40¾	40	40
75 Int T&T 5s 55	42¾	42	42
3 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	35¼	35⅛	35¼
2 KCFt&M 4s 36 ct	35¼	35	35
9 K C Stat 5s 50	71	71	71
1 K C South 3s 50	67½	67½	67½
168 Kings Co El&P 6s 97	168½	168½	168½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	58½	58½	58½
6 Lac Gas 5½s 53	62½	62½	62½
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60	62¼	62¼	62¼
7 Lac Gas 5s 42	95¾	95	95
1 L E & West 2d 5s 41	97	97	97
13 LS&MS 3½s 97	94	93⅞	94
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	33	33	33
2 Leh & NY 4s 45	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	66½	66½	66½
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46½	46½	46½
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	49½	49½
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24¼	24	24½
35 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22¾	24	24½
2 Lex Av East 5s 65	120	120	120
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	105½	105½	105½
15 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
30 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	128	128	128
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛
14 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	100	100	100
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90½	90	90
11 Louis & N 4½s 50 A	104	104	104
1 Lou&NoSo Jt M 4s 52	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Maine Cen 4s'45	78½	78½	78½
5 Maine Cen cv 5s'60	51½	51½	51½
1 Manhton St Shor 6s'47 st	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
9 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	106	105½	105½
4 Met Ed 4½s'68	110⅝	110¼	110¼
3 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	106⅝	106¼	106¼
1 Mil&Nor 4½s'39	30¾	30¾	30¾
7 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	18	18	18
11 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	66½	66½	66½
11 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	10½	10½	10½
50 MSP&SSM 4s'38	10¼	10¼	10¼
46 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	15½	14¾	14¾
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	13¾	13¾	13¾
30 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	29¾	29½	29⅝
1 M-K-T 5s'62 B	13¾	13½	13¾
32 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	21	20½	20½
98 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	21¼	20¼	20½
9 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	21½	21¼	21¼
9 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	21¾	20¾	20¾
2 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	20¾	20¼	20¼
2 Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
7 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 MontWPaPubSv4½s'60	110½	110½	110½
1 MontWPa Pub Sv6s'65	105⅞	105¾	105¾
11 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	77	77	77
4 Montreal Tr 5s'41	38	38	38
13 Mor & Essex 5s'55	34¼	34	34
16 Mor & Essex 4s'55	40½	39	40⅜
38 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	117	117	117
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s'47	105	105	105
1 Nat Supply 3¼s'54	130½	130½	130½
10 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	73	73	73
2 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	106	106	106
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	67	67	67
1 N Orl & Nw 5s 52	106½	106	106½
5 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	31	31	31
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	36	36	36
1 NO Tex&M bsB 54ct	38½	38⅜	38½
10 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	38½	38½	38½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	38½	38	38½
40 No Tex&M 4½s 56	35½	35	35⅜
25 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 NY&GreenwdL5s46	41	41	41
11 NY&Putnam 4s 93	50¼	49¾	50¼
48 NYV rfg 5s 2013	68¾	67¾	67¾
174 NYC 4½s 2013 A	63	62¼	62½
1 NYC cn 4s 98	68¼	68⅛	68¼
20 NYC 3¾s 46	93¾	93½	93⅝
10 NYC2cv 3¼s 52	65¼	64¾	65
22 NYC&HR 4s 42	100¼	100	100⅛
1 NYC&HR 5s 97	87	86¼	86½
1 NYC Lt Sh 3½s 98	70	70	70
17 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	67½	67	67½
3 NYChi&StL 6s 41	74¼	74	74¼
15 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	62¾	61⅞	61⅞
101 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62	61¾	62
1 NYC Ch&StL 4s 46	92½	92½	92½
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	99	99	99
8 NY Dock Co 4s 51	81	60½	60½
10 NY Edis 3¼s 65	30	29¾	29¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	71½	71½	71½
5 NY Edis 3¼s 68	102½	102½	102½
1 NY G El H&P 4s 49	106	106	106
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	56⅛	56½	56½
1 NY Lack&W 5s 57A	51¼	35	51
52 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	23½	22½	22½
4 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	40½	40	40½
61 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23¼	21½	21½
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	20	20	20
22 NYNH&H 4s 55	20¼	20	20¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	4¾	4¾	4¾
21 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¼	6¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
15 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	35	35	35

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 NorfSou 5s 61 ct	12½	12¼	12½
5 Nor&W 4s 96	127⅛	127	127
13 NorAmCo 3½s 54	108	108	108
2 NorCen 4½s 74	115	115	115
121 NorPac 6s 2047	68½	68	68
4 NorPac5s 2047 C	61½	60¾	61½
5 NorPac 3s 2047 D	61	61	61
25 NorPac 4½s 2047	57¼	56½	56¾
72 NorPac 4s 97	79½	79¼	79½
2 NorPac 4s 97 reg	74½	74½	74½
10 NorPac 3s 2047	46¼	46	46¼
5 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	5	5	5
4 OhioEd 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 OhioEd 3¾s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ontario Tran 5s 45	103	103	103
21 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	112⅝	112⅛	112⅛
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	106¾	107
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	88	88	88
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	63½	63½	63½
5 PacGas&El 3½s 66	109¾	109¼	109¼
1 PacGas&E 3¼s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 PacGas&El 4s 64	111⅝	111½	111½
21 Pac T&T 3½s 66B	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 Pad&Ill 4½s 55	105½	105½	105½
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	85½	85½	85½
5 PenCo 4½s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108⅛	108	108
83 PenRR 4½s deb 70	94¾	94¼	94½
2 PenRRgen 4½s 81	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Pen RR 3¾s 70	97⅝	97½	97½
11 PenRR 3¼s 82	90⅜	90¼	90¼
11 PereMarq 5s 56	81¼	80¼	80¼
11 Pere Marq 4½s 80	71½	70¾	70¾
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	73½	73½	73½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
12 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	108⅛	108¾	108⅞
5 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C	115	114½	115
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109½	109½	109½
Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17¾	17½	17¾
9 PCC&StL 5s 70A	112½	112½	112½
1 PCCStL 5s 75B	112½	112½	112½
5 PCC&StL 4½s 77	105¾	105½	105½
16 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	61	61	61
50 StLSW 4½s 50B	61	61	61
13 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	60¾	60¼	60¾
18 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83½	83	83½
3 Prov Sec 4s 57	3	3	3
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104	104¼
15 Readg 4½s 97A	81¼	81¼	81¼
8 Readg 4½s 97B	81¼	81	81¼
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	68	67	68
4 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	104¼	104	104
7 Republic Steel 5½s 54	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
8 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
22 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	7⅞	7½	7⅞
6 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	5¼	5¼	5¼
35 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	67¾	66½	66½
4 StLPub Sv 5s 59	74	74	74
52 StLSF 5s 50B	2	2	2
2 StLSF 5s 50B ct	2	2	2
68 StLSF 4½s 78	11¾	11¼	11¼
50 StLSF 4½s 78 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
53 StLSF 4s 50 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
17 StLSW 5s 52	20⅜	19¾	19¾
25 StLSW rfg 5s 90	11½	11	11½
6 StLSW 1st 4s 89	72½	72½	72½
3 StLSW 2nd 4s 89	40	40	40
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞
10 Sea A L aj 5s 49	1	1	1
15 Sea A L 4s 50 st	10	9⅞	9⅞
3 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	10	10	10
1 Sea A L rfg 4s 50	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Sea A L rfg 4s 50 ct	3½	3½	3½
10 Sea-AllPla 6s 35 A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
28 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¼	98	98
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Skelly Oil 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅜	106½	106⅜
6 So Bell T & T 3s 79	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Sou Bell Tel 5s 48	102	102	102
152 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46	46	46
316 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47	45½	46⅜
359 So Pac 4½s 69	47	45⅞	46½
187 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62⅜	61	62
61 So Pac 4s 49	61¾	61	61½
3 So Pac cit 4s 49 reg	42	42	42
128 So Pac 3¾s 46	57	55¼	56
160 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50¾	49¾	49¾
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞
34 South Ry 5s 56	84	83½	83½
22 South Ry gen 6s 58	80	78⅞	79¾
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	91½	92
58 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¾	61½	61½
6 Spang Chal 5s 47	31	31	31
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105½	105½	105½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 T RR A St L 4s 53	110½	110½	110½
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	105½	105½
16 Tex Corp 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107½	107½	107½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	69¾	69¾	69¾

'Democracy by Mail' Drive Planned Against Dictatorships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—A plan for utilizing international postal agreements in order to send facts about democracy into Germany, Italy and Russia was announced by C. D. Jackson, President of the Council for Democracy, today. Asserting that these nations were exploiting the International Postal Convention in order to send anti-American propaganda into this country at the expense of American taxpayers, Mr. Jackson declared there was no reason why Americans should not endeavor to reciprocate.

"The Council for Democracy proposes, therefore, to bring the truth to the peoples suffering in ignorance under the dictatorships of Germany, Italy and Russia," Mr. Jackson said. "It proposes to take advantage of the very same treaty that the Nazi propaganda machine is now exploiting to the utmost."

Pro-democracy messages will be routed by way of the Far East to Germany, Italy and Russia under United States postage, he said, adding that "if these countries are sincere in their adherence to the treaty they now exploit, this mail should be delivered rapidly and without any censorship, as in this country."

The Council will make no comment on the policies of governments in power abroad and will take no sides in the war, but rather to tell in simple language the truth about the United States and how democracy works here.

"We will tell them," Mr. Jackson said, "what kind of food Americans eat, what clothes we wear, what the educational opportunities are in America. We will tell them how much we know about world affairs through our free press and radio. We will tell them how it is possible for any of us to worship at any church we please. We will tell them how we went to the polls last November, after a free election campaign, and voted freely for various Presidential candidates. In other words, we will tell them how democracy works in America, and we will let that message carry its own implicit moral."

Business Executives Study How To Deal With Labor and Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Instruction on how to get along with employees and the public is being given every afternoon and evening of this week through Jan. 24 to 175 business executives representing 80 industries by specialists in public relations at the Harvard Club here. The "school," which opened yesterday, is held under the auspices of the American Council on Public Relations, headed by Dr. Rex Harlow, Associate Professor of Public Relations at Stanford University.

Problems dealing with labor, government, consumers and propaganda are discussed.

"Public relations underlines all other problems: it focusses and shapes our courses of action," Dr. Harlow told the industrialists at the initial meeting of the "class" yesterday. "It points the way to that understanding and co-operation without which the economic well-being we covet is but an idle hope, a dream without reality."

Dr. Harwood L. Childs of Princeton University, another speaker, said business needs to know much more about public relations than it does now. Technical skill in supplying consumers with low-cost goods or increasing the standard of living is not enough, he held.

"One of the basic differences between dictatorships and the democracies is a difference in the role assigned to public opinion by these two opposing orders of society," he continued. "To understand this difference is to see more clearly the issues at stake in the world wide conflict that is now going on.

"A sound public relations policy in this country must be based on a clear recognition of and an enthusiastic acceptance of the role which has been assigned to public opinion in democratic theory."

Prof. Don D. Lescohier of the University of Wisconsin called on businessmen to make friends of their employees and suggested a rational, rather than emotional, approach to the question of employer-employee relationships.

Other speakers were Harford Powell, Vice-President of the Institute of Public Relations; Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Director of the Institute of Economics, Brookings Institution; John P. Syme, Director of Industrial Relations, Johns-Manville Corporation; H. G. Weaver, Director of Customer Research, General Motors Corporation; Archibald M. Crossley, President of Crossley, Inc.; Marshall E. Dinock, Administrative Officer of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Northrop Clarey, Assistant to the President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Pétain's Alignment Challenged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Instead of a French nation united behind Marshal Philippe Pétain in his reported alignment of the French in the Nazi-devised "new order" in Europe, the thought of the French people is "diametrically the opposite to that asserted by the Marshal," according to Eugene J. Houdry, President of France Forever.

Mr. Houdry's statement was in a published interview with Marshal Pétain in which the Marshal declared that the French people were of one opinion that their nation should adjust itself to fit into the Nazi European pattern.

Mr. Houdry, asserting that his organization was in touch with persons in Occupied and Unoccupied France, characterized the Marshal's statement as untrue and charged that the French regime set up under Marshal Pétain on July 10 last brushed aside the basic ideals of the French people for "liberty, equality, and fraternity." He continued:

"No matter how carefully Marshal Pétain prepared his statement, it fails to hide the truth, that the French people have been kept in complete ignorance of what has happened and now find themselves suddenly at the brink of a disaster they always thought impossible. First of all, they pinned their hopes on the Marshal of France who symbolized for them the defense of Verdun. They had no idea that the entire policy of these new leaders was based on the defeat of Great Britain and on the absolute triumph of Germany."

San Diego Looks Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

There will be no letdown in this booming military center after the cession of hostilities, if civic leaders can avoid it by careful planning.

George A. Scott, President of the Chamber of Commerce, already has asked his committees to study the problem.

Meanwhile, Federal officials here to superintend construction of cantonments for draftees and aircraft workers, as well as San Diego industrialists say there will be "business as usual" after the national defense program is completed.

Edgar N. Gott, Vice-President of the Consolidated Aircraft Company, declared recently that his firm "never will go below the 15,000-employee level." Other smaller aircraft firms, including Ryan, Solar, Weaver, Rohr and Heron, are expected to maintain present employment levels after Uncle Sam completes defense plans.

At present, nearly 20,000 employees are working on aircraft production here with a pay roll of $640,000 a week. This is a decided contrast to 10 years ago when only a handful of men were employed in the aircraft industry.

Five Reasons

Civic leaders give five reasons why they will be no let down in San Diego.

1. The Army and Navy must continue to grow and receive new and larger planes, even after the defense program reaches its conclusion. Construction of this equipment will help keep factory wheels humming.

2. Ocean flying still is in its infancy. When peace comes, there will be a tremendous demand for large trans-oceanic passenger and freight liners capable of flying nonstop with passengers, mail, and express to Europe, the Orient, etc.

3. Domestic aviation companies now have approximately 322 transports in operation, but these lines could use many more. A huge market for commercial transports will be fully developed after the demand for so many military craft lessens, it is claimed. Many of these planes will be built in San Diego.

4. More than 40,000 young men are being trained to fly. This is certain to create a potential market for a huge number of sport planes which can be sold for $1,000 or less.

5. Because of this City's equable climate with an estimated 360 or more flying-weather days a year, civic leaders argue that it will be an expanding aircraft center, and will attract new plants.

Trade With Orient

In addition, Philip Norton, special consultant for defense housing, believes that the Orient will become one of the world's greatest markets.

"Japan has been our main customer and, in turn, has handled the trade with China," says Mr. Norton. "There is no reason why, when peace returns, we cannot trade directly with nations of the Orient, eliminating the 'middleman.' China has huge stores of tung oil and other oils which are needed here, and our exchange trading will be of no little magnitude."

So, San Diego looks to the future with optimism and confidence.

Virgil Wyatt

Mrs. Roosevelt, Sr., Aids

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Jean Sibelius, composer, who spends much of his time distributing American gifts to Finnish war orphans, received a shipment of food Jan. 20 from Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President.

U. S. Says Hello And Farewell To Two Alien Groups

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The United States said farewell to one group of aliens yesterday and welcomed another with the sailing and arrival of two Japanese passenger liners.

Fourteen Germans, bound for their homeland via the Orient, were among the passengers on the outgoing Nitta Maru. None expressed regret over departing.

Johanne Orth, butcher and resident of this country 14 years, was lookinig forward to his return to Germany.

"I do not regret leaving the United States," he said.

Carl Meyer said he occupied a responsible position with an eastern drygoods firm until two months ago, but lost his job because he was not a citizen.

"I will get along very well in Germany. I am very bitter about my experience in this country."

Otto Ergenzinger owned and operated a dairy concern in New York for 14 years as an independent dealer. He, like the others, never completed naturalization, but was pleased to be returning to Germany.

"I don't like the country, its government or its people," he said. "I would have left here some years ago if I could have disposed of my business with satisfactory profit to myself."

Refugees from various European countries were among several dozen passengers aboard the arriving Rakuyo Maru. They lined the rails and cheered. Most of them will sail today for South America, where they will make their homes.

England Supplies Indians in Reich With Indian Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Indian prisoners of war in Germany are being sent packages of special Indian foods, supplied in London by Mr. A. Abdullah, who formerly owned several West End Indian restaurants and has prepared meals at Buckingham Palace for visiting Indians.

Most Indian prisoners are Moslems, who are forbidden by their religion to eat tinned meats, sausages, bacon, and dripping, such as those supplied in British prisoners' parcels, and the Indian Comforts Fund in London has therefore arranged to replace these with Indian foods. In place of dripping, ghee, clarified butter, is sent, and for meat there are Indian cereals—dal, a kind of lentil, and atta, hand-ground flour, from which unleavened chapati cakes are made. In addition, there are curry powder, chilies, garlic, ginger, and tumeric.

Food parcels for Indians work out at about the same nutritional and monetary value as those for British prisoners. All captives are sent cheese, chocolate, tinned fish, tinned fruit and vegetables, jam, sweets, cocoa, salt, and marmite. The special foods were all imported from India until recently, when, because of shipping losses, Mr. Abdullah had to have atta ground in England. He is also prepared, he says, to manufacture ghee in his London warehouse, should it become necessary.

Monterrey Group Gets Old Cannon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—An ancient cannon, which was made in Spain and brought to Mexico with the conquistadors who followed soon after Cortes, has just been presented to the Monterrey Historical Committee by the small Town of Higueras, in the State of Nuevo Leon. The cannon was sent to North Mexico in the seventeenth century to be used in fighting the hostile Indians of the region. For many years the cannon stood by the roadside in the Town of Vallecillo, through which tourists now whizz on their way over the paved highway to Mexico City. Later it was used to defend Monterrey against the invading American forces, during the Mexican war. In 1862, when North Mexican leaders got together an army of volunteers on their own horses, to go and fight the French at Puebla, the cannon was dragged along, as part of the equipment. Still later, it was used in the fighting in the north, in the revolution of 1914.

Civic Leaders Ask Civilian 'Volunteers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—A call for civilian volunteer mobilization for service to America "as an important factor for strengthened morale in total defense," has been made in a telegram to President Roosevelt by a group of distinguished citizens, educators, clergymen, business and labor leaders under the leadership of the American Defenders of Freedom, Inc., it was announced yesterday.

"Your expressed leadership can further stimulate civilian co-operation in effort and responsibility, and a change in mental attitude at this time of crisis from peace-time pleasure and business as usual," the telegram to the President said in part.

Among signers of the telegram were George Gordon Battle, nationally known lawyer; Prof. Morris Bishop of Cornell University; Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Twentieth Century Fund; C. Donald Dallas, President of the Revere Copper Corporation; William Zeigler, Professor at Harvard University; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Prof. Roger B. Merriman of Harvard University; the Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, and Hendrik Willem Van Loon, author.

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HELP WANTED

COUPLE, Christian Scientists, for cooking and housework; large family; country 40 miles from Washington, D. C.; no laundry; $75.00. Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—3-room apt. (storage room); garage; heat, hot water; $40 month. Lischer, 218 S. Spruce St., Hempstead Gardens, Hemp. 4347-R.

SUBLET attractively furnished 8-room apartment on Park Ave., near 86th St., N. Y. C.; references required. Tel. Plaza 3-8081.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; $38 to $45; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

EDGEWATER, N. J. (near 125th St. Ferry)—Four light rooms, heat, hot water, bath; $42.00. Cliffside 6-1681, or write Box B-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS WANTED

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Bedroom or small apartment wanted—furnished or unfurnished; yearly basis from February 1; must be reasonable. M. Goldberg, Room 2009, 1501 Broadway, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HILL REGISTRY FOR NURSES
We furnish Trained or Practical Nurses, serving by hour, day or week. 605 West 113th St., N. Y. C. Phone UN 4-9136.

FURRIERS

FURS 175 Tremont Street, Boston
W. DAVIDSON
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office to share. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Reasonable.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

P. J. SWENSON
358 Wadsworth Ave., N. Y. C., and Suburbs
PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING
Floor Scraping and Refinishing
Clean Workmanship WA. 7-9427

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BURGESS HOME, 95 Landscape Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.—Cheerful, homelike, loving consideration; convenient subway; reasonable. Yonkers 7033.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st St. (Broadway)—Lovely light rooms in high class home, $8.00 and $10.00 weekly; breakfast privileges. Apt. 12 A.

N. Y. C.—Park Avenue in Seventies. Large light quiet bedroom, private bath; home; references. Appointment RHinelander 4-1303.

N. Y. C., 225 West 80th St. (Apt. 7-W)—Comfortably furnished room, private bath; river view; separate entrance; reasonable. EN. 2-4442.

ROOMS Single and double housekeeping rooms; light, gas, linen included; switchboard service. Single $3 to $12, double $15 to $18 weekly. THE GRALYN, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive sunny room, near The Christian Science Mother Church; reasonable. Com. 6549.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY wishes position; 6 years' experience; free to travel. Write Box Z-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EDUCATED woman desires position as tutor, office clerk, governess, companion. MO. 2-1084. Write Box R-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TEN LESSON SPEECH COURSE starts Monday, Jan. 27th, at 8:00 P. M. Studio of ALICE E. LAWRENCE, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. (EN. 2-7910). Fee $7.50 for Course. A simple course in fundamentals of VOICE FREEDOM. Guests invited to opening session.

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BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

APPROVED AIR RAID SHELTERS
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Sq., London, S. W. 5. FLAX: 9411. Central heating, coal fires in lounges. Attractive bed rooms with gas fires. From 2½ gns. Night porter. Lift.

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR— Modern comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 38.

WORTHING Central, Thakeham Hotel—Lift; facing sea and sun; warm and pleasant; H. & C. all rooms; terms from £3.3.0. weekly or 12/- daily. Marine Parade. Phone 859

BOURNEMOUTH E.—60 Parkwood Road—Comfortable home. H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2718.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS ROAD, EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN, Tel. 2783.

REIGATE, SURREY, MONKS COURT HOTEL
Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London, 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster. H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss BAKER, VIC. 2306. Bus 24 passes

SOUTH DEVON
Dowlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL-PENSION CRAISTA
Bos-cha- Guarda — Engadin 1670 M.
bietet Ihnen Erholung Ruhe Sport
in sonnigster Lage G. Stump.
P. v. $.50

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 2200. P. O. Box 157. Maritzburg.

England

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ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

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You won't be cold if you're coaled by
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENTS
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Blout St., Blackburn

ENGLAND
BOLTON

GLOVES WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St. & Market St.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 373 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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Although War-time restrictions on the activities of the Textile Home Trade have curtailed both the quantity and variety of the Woollen Fabrics for which we have been so well-known for over a hundred years you will have no difficulty in choosing cloths which are distinctive in design, quality and value from our present stocks. In your own interests, however, you are advised to shop early.
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CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired, any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valances FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
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28 Little Lane
(off Duckworth Lane) Telephone 3987

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BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSITIVE HAIRDRESSER EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
LADIES — CHILDRENS
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
13 GRANGE ROAD
PHONE 3052

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Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
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High Class Grocer and Provision Dealer
Radio and Electrical Appliances
Established 1913 Tel. 71876

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STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 70 West Park Tel. 4390

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
New Season's Marmalade

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gelders
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115-119 Vicar Lane, Leeds 1
Tel. Leeds 20024

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Halton
24 New Market St.	"		
223 Dewsbury Road	"	12a Austhorpe Road, Crossgates	
5 Malvern Road	"		
129 Harehill Road	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
47c Roundhay Road	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24423 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

ENGLAND
LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3808 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN LTD.
42/50 BOLD STREET
RODEX COATS
New Winter Models in Llamoval and Gorslan Tweeds
Largest Selection in Liverpool

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3018 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"BRADBURN"
Dyers and Cleaners
ESTABLISHED 1832
60, Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Phone 22787
8 Station Road, Whitley Bay Phone 386

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BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

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Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
"18 MARKET STREET" PHONE 40400

ENGLAND
NOTTINGHAM
(Continued.)

THE BEST LOCAL PRODUCE
Get it at
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

Buy Your Fruit and Vegetables from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

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ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntress Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRICE & CO.
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Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
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PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections
Par Excellence
335-337, Lord Street and 165, Lord Street

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
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Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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Cater for every taste and purse.

THE WINTER SALE
Is Now Proceeding at
BOOTHROYDS (LTD.)

STOCKPORT

CREAMOLA PRODUCTS
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For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites
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Hosier and Outfitter
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc.
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WAKEFIELD

SIMPSON'S MASCOT SHOE STORE
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSBERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 32 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
23 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

Where Quality Comes First
JOHNSTON'S
30 Home Street or 3½ Easter Road
THE HYGIENIC FOOD STORES
Large Assortment of Cooked Meats (without coupon)
Heinz, Chivers, Carrs Goods stocked.

GLASGOW

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
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LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
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When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs.
FROM 70/-
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW, W. 2

Permanent Waving, Setting, Trimming, Beauty Culture, etc. *Personal Attention*
Margaret A. Taylor
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone Douglas 4595 268 Bath Street Opposite Kings Theatre Glasgow, C 2

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General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

Wilson, Guthrie & Co.
Printers of Repute
335 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C. 2.
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COUPAR'S SALE of FURS
Now in Progress
No Increase in Prices on Present Stock
Low estimates given for repairs and alterations during this period
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LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
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NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
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advice on
Furniture, Carpets and Fabrics
Complete Colour Schemes entirely free
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
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WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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TEL. BRIDGETON 3616

WISDOM and ECONOMY
Does YOUR fireplace make the best of the coal supply?
Most fireplaces can be modernised at a reasonable cost and give ££££'s of satisfaction.
CALL OR WRITE
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HELENSBURGH

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THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
88 West Clyde Street Tel. 98
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Which Is Correct—Welsh Rarebit or Welsh Rabbit?

Welsh rabbit is a delicacy made in any one of various ways, characteristically consisting of melted or toasted cheese and butter, seasoned and stirred until creamy, poured over toasted bread or crackers.

The opinion has been held by

some that "Welsh rabbit," as used in this connection, is a corruption of **Welsh rarebit.** Those responsible for the wording on menus in hotels and restaurants have, in many instances, listed the item as Welsh rarebit rather than Welsh rabbit. Such cases, however, may properly be listed under the heading of "Incorrect Corrections" for the current name for the cheese delicacy is Welsh rabbit.

It is thought that the name was probably jocularly and whimsically bestowed on the viand in much the same mood that Irish potatoes became known as **Munster plums,** and codfish became known as **Marblehead turkeys.**

It may be of interest to note that a cook book of 1747 mentions a very similar dish under the name of "Scotch rabbit." According to this ancient cook book, "To make a Scotch rabbit, toast a piece of bread, . . . butter it, cut a Slice of Cheese, . . . toast it on both sides and lay it on the bread."

Murray in his 10-volume Oxford English Dictionary, lists Welsh rarebit as "an etymologizing alteration" of Welsh rabbit. Continuing, Murray records some interesting examples of the use of the term "rarebit" in place of "rabbit." For example, he quotes from a dictionary of 1785, which defines, "RABBIT, a Welsh rabbit, bread and cheese toasted; i. e., a Welsh rare bit." He also quotes from the well-known author, H. G. Wells, who states in "Kipps," that "He had also eaten two Welsh rarebits—an unusual supper."—**W. P Keasbey**

Vocations

Workshop, Inc.

Many apartment house dwellers have hobbies but no place to indulge them, so an enterprising young man set out to solve the problem.

He rented the third floor of a building which was formerly a candy factory. For $1 a week he rents out space to people who wish to build anything from a bookshelf to a 38-foot launch. There is an additional 15-cent hourly charge for actual working time the individual puts in and a small charge for use of power tools. All types of hand tools are available at a small rental and materials may be ordered through the manager at reasonable prices.

Doctors, lawyers, auditors, and truck drivers may be found "hobbying" together on all types of projects. Week-ends and holidays appear to be the busiest periods.

Soviet Education

Soviet language specialists report that they have drawn up new alphabets and compiled spelling rules based on the Russian alphabet for about 50 of the Union's peoples who had no written language.

Glass Plane Wings

An airplane with glass wings is a new experiment—the wings being covered with woven glass fabric, highly fire-resistant and strong.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from J. D. Robinson, Darlington, England.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Jan. 7:

"Remember, This Is for the Monitor Camera Club"
D. M. B., Brookline, Mass.

"The Setter Sits"
Kathleen Starnes, Downers Grove, Ill.

"Look Pleasant, Please"
Mrs. Frank Adams, Fort Calhoun, Neb.
Lillian Bell, Calgary, Alta.
Emma Chromasta, Milwaukee.
Walter J. Conover, Victoria, B. C.
Dorothy P. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.
Margaret R. Demmons, Thomaston, Me.
E. M. Miles, Boston
Jessie M. Rice, Plainville, Conn.
Rachel Ryle, Kansas City, Mo.
Dorothea Warmuth, Philadelphia.

"Sittin' Pretty"
Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.
Tressa A. Phillips, Wethersfield, Conn.
Evelyn Snapp, Minneapolis.

"Practicing on a Pal"
A. A. Jesse, Washington, D. C.

"A Willing Subject"
Edna M. Welsby, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Ready to Snap"
Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.

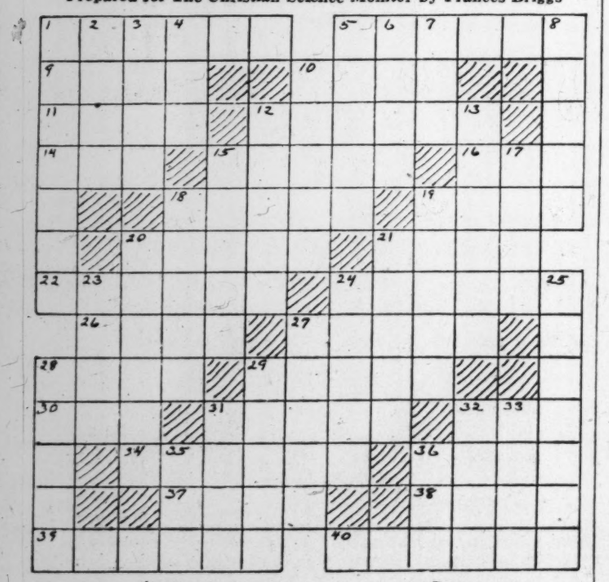
"Though He Slay Me, Yet Will I Trust Him"
Miss B. K. Tjernblom, Cambridge, Mass.

"A 'Pupular' Subject"
Minnie Louise Southard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"His First Snapshot"
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Pygmalion fell in love with what?
5—What creature caused Miss Muffet to flee?
9—A gentleman might carry a Malacca ——.
10—A piece of metal used as money.
11—Piece of jewelry.
12—What is a public room in a hotel furnished with easy chairs and sofas?
14—A monoglot would know how many languages?
15—What implement for grasping consists of a pair of pivoted levers?
16—To loiter.
18—If you guffaw, you do what?
19—What is a strong current of air?
20—Who is a character in "I Pagliacci"?
21—Manner of walking is what?
22—Who is one of Dionne quintuplets?
24—Large piece of artillery.
26—What is a Turkish title of dignity?
27—Edge.
28—On what continent is Malaya?
29—What is triangular alluvial deposit at mouth of a river?
30—Greek god of flocks and forests.
31—What is twelfth part of a year?
32—Who was one of sons of Noah?
34—Who, in flying too near sun, caused wax to melt and wings to drop off?
36—What name is claimed by Naomi?
37—What was sacred bull worshiped by ancient Egyptians?
38—What is poetic name for Ireland?
39—What island in Greece was noted as home of many celebrated poets and musicians?
40—What are the vast treeless plains of South America?

Down

1—What Dickens character was visited by spirits on Christmas eve?
2—Thin tin plate is what?
3—Who was sister of Fatima, Bluebeard's wife?
4—What do you call sheep in its second year?
5—Sighing sound, as of wind.
6—What are wooden pieces used in bowling?
7—Present participle suffix.
8—What Dickens character wore peacock feathers in his hat?
10—What African river is one of largest in world?
12—What is a magnifying glass used by jewelers?
13—Who is heroine of a Tennyson poem?
15—What mammal has short stout limbs and flexible proboscis?
17—Feminine voice of low pitch.
18—Who is heroine of a George Sand novel?
19—What is a sand grouse of southern Europe?
20—According to Indian tradition, Fountain of Youth was located on what fabulous island?
21—What is a dam or weir for catching fish?
23—Flat-topped hills found in western U. S. (ing.).
24—Any individual of the Celtic-speaking peoples.
25—Who conquered England under William the Conqueror?
27—A bright planet.
28—All Fool's Day is celebrated in what month?
29—Girl's name.
31—What is small goby of south Atlantic coast and West Indies?
32—What musical instrument is mentioned in poem by Thomas Moore?
33—Tune.
35—What is a carriage used as a public vehicle?
36—What is 13th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Lilias Dwinell, Montpelier, Vt.

Readers are invited to submit captions for this picture; and on Tuesday, Feb. 4, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Daily Quotation

DISCRETION of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words.—BACON

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase:

1. John Paul Jones is to "Bon Homme Richard" as Christopher Columbus is to **(Old Ironsides, Monitor, Santa Maria, Merrimac, Constitution).**
2. Hydrometer is to specific gravity as seismograph is to **(Wind Velocity, Magnetic Force, Earthquake, Iriscope, Astronomical Declinations).**
2. Wisconsin is to Badger State as California is to **(Golden, Sunset, Gem, Silver, Pine Tree).**
4. Whistler is to "Portrait of the Artist's Mother" as Whistler is to **(Boyhood of Raleigh, The Laughing Cavalier, The Blue Boy, Madonna and Child, Nocturne in Blue and Silver).**
5. The kangaroo is to Australia as the koala bear is to **(Asia, Hawaii, Africa, South America, Australia).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Daily Anecdote

Sympathetic Hammerstein

When Oscar Hammerstein seemed to be encountering financial difficulties in his grand opera undertaking at the Metropolitan Opera House it was his habit to go to other theaters and console himself for his own trouble by gazing on the spectacle of the empty seats in the other fellow's playhouse.

One night he hied himself over to a theater where a prominent star was holding forth; Hammerstein began to sympathize with the manager of the star, saying, "Really it is too bad you are not drawing better houses."

"I don't need your sympathy; why there's just twelve hundred dollars in this house tonight," said the house manager.

"Whew!" exclaimed Oscar, "that's an honest usher you have here."

"What do you mean?" demanded the manager.

"I mean that if there is twelve hundred dollars in the house tonight someone has dropped a thousand on the floor"—and Oscar departed in triumph.

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Santa Maria
2. Earthquake
3. Golden
4. Nocturne in Blue and Silver
5. Australia

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good
6: Superior

In Lighter Vein

No Bluffing Necessary

"Now that you're a success as a character actor and are going to be married, will you build your house on a bluff?"

"I should say not—her father's paying for it."

* * *

Made Sure of It

Mistress: "Mary, I think I smell something burning downstairs. Did you remember to turn off the electric iron when you left the ironing board, as I told you?"

Maid (newly arrived): "Yes'm, I did. I mos' surely did. I pulled dat chain once lak you tol' me, and den I pulled it again to make sure."—Grit.

* * *

Threatened With Starch

A man who had been having his laundry done by a neighborhood washwoman had let his account with her run for months. Last week he found the following note in his laundry:

"Dear Sir: You have owed me six dollars now for four months. If you do not pay the whole by next week, I will put too much starch in your collars. Cordially, Mrs. Smith."—Owl.

* * *

Too Much for His Boss

A new clerk was always late, and always had a different excuse. Arriving an hour late one morning, he was greeted by the boss with:

"Well, Brown, what's your story this time?"

"Well, sir," was the reply, "someone turned the mirror on the mantelpiece round to the wall. When I came downstairs this morning I couldn't see myself in the looking-glass, and, naturally, I thought I'd gone to work!"

"You win!" gasped the manager.—Montreal Star.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

—Chase Craig

"The recruiting officer gave him the impression it was like going to a picnic!"

The Measure He Gave

Norman, Okla.

A professor in the English Department of the State University—a man with several well-known published books to his credit—recently received a letter from an Eastern publisher asking for information on a book project he was undertaking.

The professor, at some little outlay of time and energy, collected sufficient data to give the publisher the information requested, which was all he felt required to do, inasmuch as it was all a matter of courtesy without expectation or offer of remuneration.

But with the material ready to send, it occurred to the professor that the information was very meager and inadequate. So he put aside some personal matters and did more extensive research, and ended by writing several pages of authentic and detailed information on the subject.

Some time later he received another letter from the publisher, thanking him for what he had done—and to his very great surprise, asking him to write the book himself.

The professor gladly accepted the assignment which held out a very pleasing opportunity with attractive remuneration. He was grateful to see the measure he gave return to him brimming over.

A Verse for Today . . .

But let all those that put their trust in thee rejoice: let them ever shout for joy, because thou defendest them: let them also that love thy name be joyful in thee.—Ps. 5:11.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Snow Fight*

By LE PELLEY

YAH! YOU COULDN'T HIT THE SIDE OF A RED BARN WITH A RUG BEATER!
WOOOF WOOOF ROOOF
HO! YOU COULDN'T EVEN HIT THE RIVER IF YOU THREW A SNOWBALL OFF THE BRIDGE!
MAYBE YOU CAN'T THROW THIS FAR!! YOU OUGHT TO GET A LEFT-HANDED KANGAROO TO HELP YOU!!
GROWF
HO HO! THAT'S RICH!
ZAM
ZIP
BLOOIE
MAYBE WE SHOULD HAVE DONE LESS TALKING AND MADE MORE SNOWBALLS!
J. D. PELLEY
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Can Just Imagine It!*

By RODGERS

The Boss is always trying to figure out some way he can sled up hill as well as down—
And while Billy doesn't seem to mind pulling us up the hill—
You just can't persuade him to get on the sled and slide down the hill with the Boss—Well, I can understand that!
But it's a sight I'd like to see!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*For the Love of Pete!*

By THE HAGERS

THE PENGUIN KEPT WELL OUT OF REACH AS WE STEPPED OUT UPON THE BEACH.
"AHOY!" I CRIED AND RAISED MY WING. THE PENGUIN SEEMED TO FAIRLY SPRING.
"WADDLES!" HE CRIED WITH GLEE. "MY FRIEND!" AT FIRST I DIDN'T COMPREHEND.
MY SOUTH POLE TRIP! IT COULDN'T BE— "I'M PETE PENGUIN. REMEMBER ME?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democracy Unconquerable

In keeping with today's need was the emphasis on spiritual things in America's inaugural celebrations. On this note were prayers that the nations may be guided "into the way of justice and truth" and President Roosevelt's reference to the "sacred fire of liberty" and to American democracy pressing forward "by the will of God." Among the most dramatic features of this kind was Charlie Chaplin's speech from "The Great Dictator," including his application of Jesus' statement, "The kingdom of God is within you," to governmental problems.

Now men often have contrary views of the will of God. Even the dictators sometimes pay lip service or speak to their people as if the Almighty had been enlisted to fight for a totalitarian triumph. Yet most men have a conscience which teaches them to connect Deity with the highest good they know. And most of the democratic peoples connect God—often unconsciously, often vaguely—with the freedom, justice, mercy, and truth which they expect in their system of government. It is this sense which supports Mr. Roosevelt's confidence that "democracy is not dying" and is the "most unconquerable of all forms of society."

This feeling rests on sound supports. While some forms of what men call democracy have existed in pagan societies, self-government in its higher forms has developed only where religion has taught a God of mercy, truth, and justice. Only in such societies has the self-control necessary to liberty been widely achieved. Recognized or not, it is the conviction that this is the true God and that man made in His image is merciful, just, truthful, and free which underlies confidence in democracy.

It is only in so far as democracy expresses such qualities that it is assured of being "unconquerable." Those who want democracy certainly need to improve it with those qualities. They can, however, question the fatalistic assumption that because of imperfections it is doomed to destruction. The talk of totalitarianism's inevitability should be examined in the light of history, even recent history. Its chief vitality has been the self-sacrifice of deluded peoples.

Those which have accepted it have not been schooled in free government. The betrayal and bludgeoning of small countries is no proof that a superior new system of government or economics has arisen. Nazi success has been due chiefly to military imagination, organization and preparation. Italian and Russian reverses have shown that there is no magic in the system.

Even the fall of France—due to new military devices as well as failures to apply democracy—is no warrant for the assumption that totalitarianism can even stand against democracy—democracy which possesses "a will to live." Britain has displayed that will and a strong enough sense of mercy, justice, truth and freedom to sacrifice for them. There is the example for democracy. The hope of democracy is in better expressing, or "doing the will," of a good God.

To the Amateurs of Dunkirk

An inspiring sense of values actuates the Cruising Club of America in awarding its annual Blue Water Medal for outstanding achievement in the realm of amateur seamanship to the British yachtsmen who helped get the British Army out of Dunkirk last May. Who can appreciate better than this company of deepwater voyagers—who pit their seafaring skill against great odds for the sheer sport of it—all that those British boatmen did to save their beleaguered countrymen!

The more we ponder the moral factors which made possible the achievement the British proudly call the Epic of Dunkirk, the nearer we come to understanding the real meaning of sea power. Certainly it is not merely a preponderance of ships. The motley collection of floating paraphernalia that got 350,000 soldiers off the French beach looked like something an embarrassed admiral would have shooed around to the back door at Spithead on Review Day.

It is something more than ships. Sea power is people. It is the men who go fishing, men who ply the estuaries in bluff-ended barges, men who chip rust on ocean tramps, yes, and men who sail their pretty boats for fun. These are the people in whom the tradition of the sea is bred. Their united response to the plight of the Army at Dunkirk showed how deep is this tradition, how strong is the moral fiber that has been forged by their mastery of the sea. People who live on an island must be able to float. What those British boatmen did at Dunkirk proves why Britain is unsinkable.

Honor Above Party

A Democratic Legislature wants to prevent the inauguration of a Republican Governor-elect in Missouri, but a Democratic Governor—for the time being at any rate—has blocked the move. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark reveals political courage and honesty in vetoing a partisan investigation resolution and in declining to approve investigation expense.

President Roosevelt carried Missouri in November by about 87,000 votes and the Democratic candidates for State offices except Governor, by about 60,000. On the face of the returns, not completed until all absentee ballots were counted several weeks after the election, Forrest C. Donnell, the Republican candidate for Governor, won by 3,600 votes. A resolution by the Democratic Legislature demanding a recount has held up the inauguration of Governor-elect Donnell. Although the resolution alleges fraud, its sponsors have offered no evidence to support the charge.

The object of the attack in the Legislature, in which not all of the members of the majority party joined, is to seat Lawrence McDaniel, Mr. Donnell's opponent, whom the Springfield (Mo.) News and Leader describes as "erstwhile czar of St. Louis saloonkeepers." The St. Louis Democratic machine is credited with being behind the movement to throw out the Donnell election in order to get a friendly Governor. Mayor Bernard Dickmann, head of the St. Louis Democratic organization, is expected to run for a third term in April and it is important to his political fortunes that the police and election boards, which are controlled by the Governor, look with favor upon his candidaey—if not with complacency upon the St. Louis machine's methods.

It is a credit to Missouri that its leading newspapers—including all of those in St. Louis, Democratic, Republican, and Independent—have opposed and deplored the Legislature's action.

Laws for Maid and Mistress?

The Federal Government has now turned its masterful eye upon the maid's room and the kitchen. After its labor laws had reached out to compass myriad types of industry, the family cook stove and the broom could hardly hope to escape notice. While the domestic invasion has not yet begun, officials in Washington are hoping to do some legislating this winter affecting the sanctum of soapsuds and soup.

Social security for 2,000,000 domestic workers has come distinctly to the fore, with minimum wages and maximum hours for household help in the background but moving up. A bill to include domestic workers in the Federal system of old-age annuities will be introduced in Congress this winter, it is forecast in Government circles. The Social Security Board favors the plan.

The plan of fixing minimum wages and setting standards of hours for domestic workers is being promoted by organizations of the workers themselves and by spokesmen of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Miss Louise Stitt, Director of the Minimum Wage Division of the Bureau, said last week:

> The women engaged in household employment make up almost the largest single group of women workers. The domestic group is the most exploited group. The hours in domestic service are longer, the wages are lower, and the work is less systematized or organized than in any other occupation that women follow.

These are, indeed, days of change. It will be about the biggest household change in a thousand years if the mistress of the home is required by law to:

Keep books on the pay and hours of her help.

Deduct from the weekly wage a mite for social security.

Add a mite of her own as the employer's contribution.

Remit the tax to the Federal Government, probably by buying a special stamp at the postoffice.

Possibly pay for overtime.

Open her door and books to the occasional inspector who calls to check up.

One wonders whether Washington isn't tackling here something harder than any regulation of "big business."

Now that Russian caviar is $22 a pound, most of us find it very easy to find an excuse for not liking it.

Our Readers Say—

Debts and Money Payments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Isn't it about time to bring home to the American people this fact, that there is no default on the part of the European nations in the payment of their debts to this country? The default, if one may use this word, lies with ourselves for refusing to accept payment.

International debts cannot be paid with money, but only with goods and services; and we, as a nation, made it next to impossible to pay with goods, through our customs policy, by imposing exhorbitant tariffs; and services were reduced to a minimum through our shipping and maritime laws.

Until these laws are modified so as to permit a free flow of commerce, it is not only foolish to expect payments of international debts, but dishonest to cavil over nonpayment.

N. P. K.

Miami, Fla.

Movies, Fashions, and Bird Life

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two close-at-hand evils pointed out in your editorials within recent months call forth comments.

"Too Much Movie Drinking" set me to thinking over films I had seen. I am one of those who attend the movies frequently but with discrimination, aiming to see most of the worthwhile productions and occasionally sitting through the second feature to get an idea of the others. I was startled to realize the extent and the subtlety of drinking and smoking when presented in that way—even more pernicious, I see now, than any billboard presentation; and to think how, through becoming accustomed to them, I had sat through such scenes with a feeling of helpless complacence! But theater patrons are not helpless and I, for one, am glad to be aroused on that point and will act.

Your "Fashion vs. Bird Life," made me take a closer look at a hat I had bought early in the season, with a colorful and what I had taken for granted was a "made" feather ornament, not dreaming that the wholesale milliners would ever again attempt to foist dead birds on us for decoration! I had no answer for two small boys playing on the sidewalk with bows and arrows as I passed by in my Sunday best one fine day recently. However, they let me off with a derisive, "What's that on your hat—a old duck?"—reminiscent of a story from the earlier crusade against such hat trimmings: A young lady out for a walk, seeing some young boys robbing a nest, reproached them with, "Oh, you dreadful boys! How will the poor mother bird feel when she returns and finds her eggs gone?" "Oh, she won't mind—she's up there on your hat!"

Hat trimming which even simulates birds is an inappropriate fashion.

P. F.

Portland, Maine

"For Our Country"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

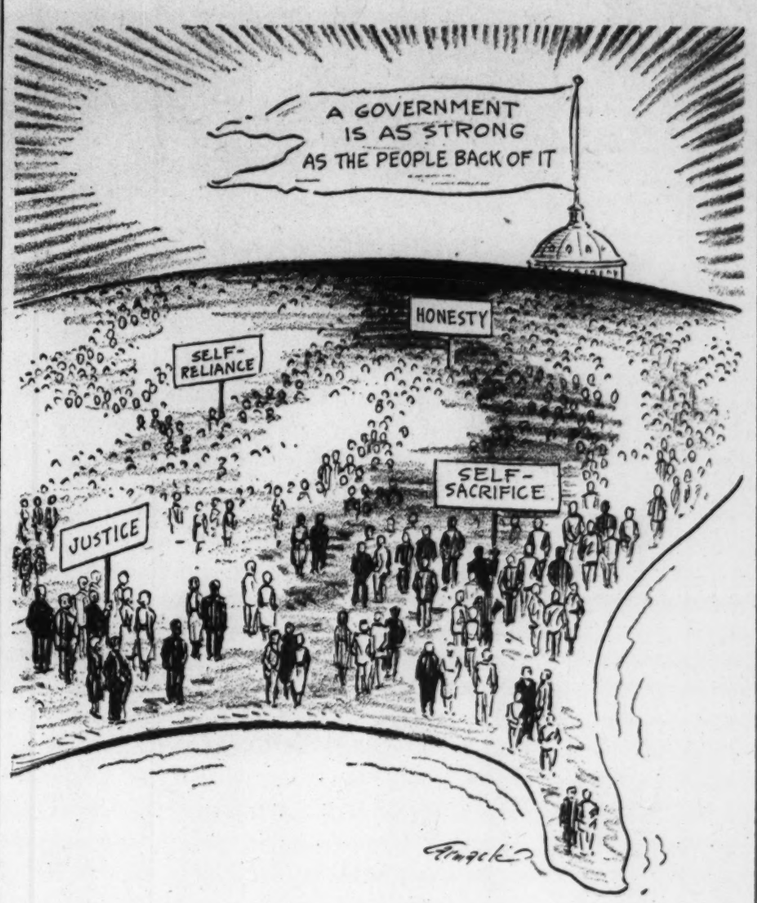
If we would help our Country,
Each one will stand in line
With qualities of honesty,
And purpose, clear defined.
Let each decide before he acts,
Speaks, or performs a deed,
That it will help the world at large,
His own, and brothers' need,
Bringing in the glorious day
As told in olden time,
Of peace on earth, good will to men,
God's reign of love divine.

WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSON

Scarsdale, N. Y.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

National Strength Begins With the Individual



The Lemon Tree

In these days of war bulletins, a sunny back-flash of thought comes like a shaft of light to illumine black moments. A bow of radiant promise spanning past and present.

So it was that while listening to a European broadcast at the same time that I was setting on the pantry shelf a blue bowl filled with lemons, there came like a gleam from another age the thought of the lemon tree. A tall slender lemon tree growing in a garden on the island of Capri. Its shining fruit gleaming against its glossy green leaves as we looked down upon the garden from the balcony of the tiny pink *pension* high above the Mediterranean blue.

No bombers then disturbing the glimmering sea. Only the gray gulls wheeling and an occasional winged ship plying its trade in the safe and quiet waters.

So were our thoughts those of pleasantness and peace as we glanced from sea down to the tucked-in garden that seemed clinging with sheer joy to the steep hillside and boasting its lemon tree. So beautiful it stood, that revising Solomon's exaltation, I said to myself, "As the lemon tree among the trees of the garden, so is my beloved. I sit above its shadow."

But my companions, sitting with me around the green table on the narrow balcony, were not exclaiming over the lemon tree. Rather were they still talking about the Blue Grotto, where we had just had that unforgettable experience of being shot into the glory of a blue world where stalactites grow like sapphire icicles and the water gleams in transparent blue. A fairy cavern it seemed, singing with the Santa Lucia of the swarthy oarsman as he had guided our bobbing little boat through the low entrance from boisterous waves to the calm of Capri's blue sky.

"Blue like lapis-lazuli," said one.

"Like a blue-bird's wing," said another.

Thus above the lemon tree our conversation flowed on, when suddenly we spied coming up the steps a young Italian girl clad in native costume and carrying over her arm strings of pink coral. A gay figure blending so harmoniously with the surroundings that we almost instinctively held out our hands for her coral beads.

"For remembrance," she said in her low liquid tones.

"For remembrance," I repeated and knew not then that I should again see that lemon tree, while standing in my own kitchen and listening to a war bulletin from Rome.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Down the Middle of the Road

Republicans and Isolationism

By Erwin D. Canham

Localism is one of the greatest defects in the American system of representative government, just as it is in some respects a source of strength. But it explains the present severe strain within the Republican Party over isolationism.

Wendell L. Willkie has just said—and many may agree with him—that "if the Republican Party in the year of 1941 makes a blind opposition to this (the lease-lend) bill and allows itself to be presented to the American people as the isolationist party, it will never again gain control of the American government."

The trouble within the Republican Party is that so many of its individual leaders in Congress are convinced isolationists, against the views of their recent Presidential candidate and presumptively against the majority ideas of the American people. Their isolationist views are deep-seated, and some of them—as in the case of Senator Hiram Johnson of California—go back a long way.

These individual Republicans, and a good many Democratic isolationists as well, were elected quite regardless of their views on foreign policy. That is where localism comes in. They were elected primarily and overwhelmingly because of the local condition in their state or district, because of their individual prestige and the strength or weakness of the man who happened to be running against them.

* * *

It is impossible to assert, for example, that the voters of California are overwhelmingly isolationist in both parties, and yet Senator Johnson was the nominee of Republicans and Democrats alike. Why? Because Senator Johnson is a sort of tradition in California. He is respected, he has prestige and strength; first, because he led a great progressive crusade in California back in the first decade of the century and, second, because he puts on a good show in Congress—his momentum carries him along. He is a man of forthright and striking views. The State tends to be proud of his eminence, whether or not it agrees with him. And it so happens that none of his rivals for the Democratic nomination were particularly outstanding.

Local pride in a nationally famous Senator will completely nullify local disapproval of his specific views, and has done so time and again in American politics. Montana gave President Roosevelt a tremendous third-term majority, but swept his bitter critic, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, back into office with the biggest popular majority a candidate in the State ever received.

State after State now represented by isolationists show up in the Gallup polls as being strongly in favor of aid to Britain. Yet the individual Senators or Representatives are not greatly worried about their re-election chances. They feel that if they put up a spectacular and well-publicized fight, they will get along with the voters all right. The State is inclined to say, proudly: "Look at old Jim! He certainly put Indiola on the map! Of course, I don't agree with him on this, but they can't put anything over on old Jim."

* * *

You will often have two Senators from the same State on different sides of the fence, but each will be fully confident of his chances with the voters if he is making loud enough noise and getting adequate publicity. Members of the House are far more responsive to public opinion, since they must face the voters three times as often, and they are easier to upset. Yet few would assert that Representative Hamilton Fish's Dutchess County district along the Hudson is really isolationist. He faces the voters every two years with relative impunity.

This latitude for individual convictions on the part of the legislator has a very good side. Rugged independence of view fits in with the old tradition that people should elect the best possible man, trusting him to make up his mind on issues. Certainly Congressmen should not go to the opposite extreme of being fickle weather vanes for the shifting winds of opinion. A reasonable independence, a reasonable responsiveness, are surely the correct answers.

When a party is long in the minority, as the Republicans now have been, it is chiefly the strongest individuals who survive. Only the spectacular lone wolves can successfully buck national landslides of the other party. And so—as today—the Congressional leadership of the Republican Party seems definitely out of step with popular opinion in the party. Generally, when the tides of opinion are sufficiently strong and non-congressional leadership is as effective as Mr. Willkie is trying to make it, the violent individualists are counterbalanced or moderated. But there is grave peril for the party, as Mr. Willkie said, in the continuance of an attitude which is not responsive to the urgent need of the hour.

Mirror of World Opinion

Back to the Catacombs

"Certainly, this is an unexpected development of Christian art," is the dry comment of the *Osservatore Romano* on a model for a combined air raid shelter and church exhibited at the Vatican. Unexpected but not unknown, for the hills around Rome are mined with subterranean chambers and passages wherein the first Christians sought refuge from the totalitarian persecutors of their day.

If we were looking for the perfect symbol of modern war it would be in the spectacle of people driven underground, back to the caves and the catacombs, by the use of the very instrument man has invented to liberate him from the earth. But then we remember the great basilicas built on top of the catacombs. We see how the early Christians emerged from their underground shelters to spread over the world. London, too, will come out of its subways. The savagery of modern war revives religion as it destroys churches, and strengthens the will to save civilization as it wrecks cities.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

"'Allo, Amigo"

By Betty Kirk

LAKE ATITLAN, GUATEMALA

Smiling faces look up at the tourist visiting the abundant native market at Chichicastenango. Brown eyes twinkle and soft voices greet the stranger, "'Allo. . . . Goo'bye. . . . You are my frien'—" So the youth of Guatemala offers its contribution to overcoming the greatest barrier separating Anglo-Saxon America and Indo-Spanish America, the barrier of language.

These familiar words, spoken in the market, are the more remarkable at Chichicastenango, in the heart of the Mayan-Quiche Indian highlands of Guatemala, for here the native languages of Quiche and Mayan are customarily spoken, in preference to Spanish. Thus many an Indian speaks his softly hissing native tongue and a few words of broken English but knows no Spanish at all, in spite of the fact that Spanish has been the official language of the country since the Conquest.

This friendliness to the English language, and resistance to the Spanish, is due to the fact that the Anglo-Saxon is looked upon as a welcome visitor; he buys freely of the native wares and has only good will to offer to the Indians. The Spaniard remains, in Indian memories, the dreaded "Conquistador" who destroyed the Indian cultures and enslaved the Indian peoples during the years of Spain's imperial expansion and greatness. Our young guide through the market yesterday spoke English fluently, if not perfectly, and revealed that he had learned it all from tourists in the past five years.

* * *

The Guatemaltecan youngsters are not alone in this. One finds it throughout Mexico and in other Latin-American countries where English-speaking travelers have penetrated during recent years. An overnight stop at Tapachula, on the Mexico-Guatemala frontier, was spent at a hotel where the small daughter of the proprietor was entertaining acquaintances with a party. The highlight of the fiesta was the singing of songs in English by little girls of Mexican, German and Anglo-American nationality, accompanied by shy glances toward the "gringos" for approval.

Many Latin-American children are taught English in government schools. And children not fortunate enough to attend a school often learn it by their own efforts or through the help of a "frien'." A good example of this last method we found at Ixtepec in the southern State of Chiapas, Mexico. The waiter at our hotel, a young man of seventeen years, had started the night before to learn English. At dinner, twenty-four hours later, he knew the words for all the usual table objects, which he proudly pronounced for us. His sympathetic teacher was Miguel Covarrubias, the famous Mexican artist, who exchanged lessons in English for lessons in Zapotec.

It is in the importance placed upon languages that Latin-American education differs most from that in the United States. Here "foreign" languages are not "foreign" at all. They are as much a part of the educational system as the three "R's" in United States schools. Most important of all, they are taught in the grade schools, instead of high school or college.

It is, for instance, a matter of no note whatsoever, to find a ten-year-old child in Mexico speaking fluent English and French, and sometimes German, in addition to his native Spanish. He learns them at the schools maintained by the various foreign colonies in Mexico City and because he learns them as a child, and with children to whom the language is the mother tongue, he learns them without self-consciousness.

* * *

The Latin American's eagerness to speak English is equaled only by his courtesy as we gropingly speak his tongue. Never a smile nor a titter comes as the tourist from the North hesitantly launches into Spanish during his southern travels. Rather there is grave nodding of approval and a softly murmured phrase, repeating the tourist's attempt, but spoken correctly. Native courtesy would not permit either laughter or pointing out the visitor's mistake. Instead there is the indirect aid given through repeating, and an understanding smile.

That all of this exchange, obliterating the language barrier, will eventually have fruitful results is apparent. Meanwhile we tourists through the South hope for the day when North-American children will attempt with the same charm and eagerness to understand and say *buenos dias* or *adios* and to know that an *amigo* is a friend. Then Spanish will become not a "foreign" language at all, but a new one, belonging to millions of neighbbors who welcome our visits and are co-operating to strengthen bonds of understanding.

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